The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,021 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1887.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Tuesday.
L SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th June
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	21st „
*L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th „
M ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th „
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4323	700	E. G. Stead	26th „
—SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th „
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	16th „
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd „
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th „

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th „
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd „
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.
BORMIDA	4,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. PERSIA	3350	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th June.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. NUBIA	3550	480	Capt. T. Knox	11th July
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia and Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 11th, 1887. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4,100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 30th June. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

for further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY next, the Fifteenth of June instant, until further notice, the following ALTERATIONS of, and ADDITIONS to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE over this Railway will take effect, namely:—

FIRST.—The Down Passenger Train, which leaves Bombay for Jabalpur at 7-30 a.m., will arrive at Jabalpur at 4 p.m., instead of as at present at 5 p.m. the next day.

SECOND.—The Up Passenger Train, leaving Jabalpur at 10-30, will leave at 9-30 a.m., instead, and will arrive in Bombay at 7-30 p.m., instead of at 9 p.m., on the following day.

THIRD.—The Down Passenger Train from Bombay to Nagpur at 1 p.m., will arrive at Nagpur at 7-30 instead of at 7-40 on the following evening.

FOURTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 6-45 a.m., will leave at 6-55 a.m., and will arrive in Bombay at 12 noon the following day, instead of at 12-15 p.m.

FIFTH.—The Passenger Train leaving Bhusawal at 10-30 p.m., will arrive at Nagpur at 10-15, instead of at 10-30 the next morning.

SIXTH.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 5-0 p.m., will leave at 4-0 p.m., and will arrive at Bhusawal at 4-0 a.m., instead of 5-30 a.m.

SEVENTH.—A new Mixed Train will run daily between Igatpuri and Bhusawal leaving Igatpuri at 7-0 a. m., arriving at Bhusawal at 7-0 p.m., and leaving Bhusawal at 9-0 a.m., arriving at Igatpuri at 9-0 p.m.

EIGHTH.—The Passenger Trains between Bombay and Poona, will run as under, namely:—

The Down Trains will leave Bombay at 7-0 a.m., 10-30 a.m., 12-0 noon, and 5-0 p.m., arriving at Poona at 2-30 p.m., 4-30 p.m., 6-30 p.m., and 10-45 p.m. respectively.

The Up Trains will leave Poona at 7-30 a.m., 9-45 a.m., 12-30 noon, and 5-0 p.m., arriving in Bombay at 3-0 p.m., 4-15 p.m., 6-30 p.m., and 11-5 p.m., respectively.

NINTH.—The Passenger Trains, leaving Bombay for Poona at 9 and 11 p.m., and leaving Poona for Bombay at the same hours will be discontinued.

TENTH.—The Down and the Up South-East Mail Trains will not stop at Loni.

ELEVENTH.—The Down Passenger Train from Poona at 8-30 a.m., will arrive at Sholapur at 5-45 instead of as at present at 6-30 the same evening.

TWELFTH.—The Up Passenger Train, which leaves Sholapur at 7-0 a.m., will leave at 7-30 a.m., but will arrive at Poona at 4-0 p.m. as at present.

THIRTEENTH.—The Down Mixed Train from Sholapur will leave at 6-30 instead of at 7 p.m. and will arrive at Raichur at 6-0 instead of 6-45 the following morning.

FOURTEENTH.—The Up Mixed Train from Raichur at 3-0 a.m., will start at 7-30 p.m., instead, arriving at Sholapur at 6-50 the next morning.

FIFTEENTH.—Some of the Passenger and Mixed Trains over the Dhond and Munmar, the Khamgaon, the Amraoti, and the Bhopal State Railways will be slightly altered, so as to run in connection with the Main line Trains.

SIXTEENTH.—The Local Trains between Bombay and Cooria, Tanna, and Kalyan will be revised.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula, the Dhond and Munmar, the Khamgaon, the Amraoti, and the Bhopal (State) Railways will continue to run as at present.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the Fifteenth of June 1887, exhibited at Stations, and the Special Notice in the Company's Monthly Guide Book.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager
Bombay, the Eighth of June, 1887.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies Can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, June 17th 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 20th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 13, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPRESSED MILK EXTRACT OR PURE SWISS MILK IN POWDER. CONTAINS NO ADDED SUGAR.

IT is in all cases the best Substitute for Natural Cow's Milk, contains no Chemicals, and keeps for any length of time.

Prices 6 Annas per tin.

AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD:
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST DISINFECTANT IS
SOLUBLE CRESOL.
(CALVERT'S.)

THIS Fluid is a concentrated product of uniform strength, it mixes readily, with water in any proportion, and when diluted will be found effective in destroying the lower forms of insect and vegetable life and in preventing or arresting putrefactive change.

USES.

As a Purifier of the Atmosphere,
As a Deodorizer Antiseptic and Disinfectant,
As a Destroyer of Mange or Vermin in Dogs,
As an Insecticide to clear Ants and other Insects from Rooms
As an Effective Preservative Agent against Mites in Hides and Skins.

Bottles ½ Pt. 6 as., Pt., 12 as., Qt. Rs. 1-2.
1 gal. tins Rs. 4-4, 5 gal. drums Rs. 20.
Special Quotations to large Buyers.

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

	Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda ... 1 lb. tin	1	12
„ Speed's, East Indian ... 1 lb. „	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent ... 1 lb. „	0	10
„ Fine Pearl ... 2 lbs. „	0	9
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD	1	4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tins 1-4; ½lb. tins	2	4
Do. do. MUTTON ... ½lb tins	2	8
Do. do. CHICKEN ... „	3	4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA ... „	1	8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH ... „	2	4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH ... „	3	8
CORN FLOUR ... in Pkts. 8 as.; in 1 lb. tin	0	10
GROAT'S Robinson's Patent ... 1 lb. tin	0	10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts. per oz.	0	4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD	0	11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut ... per doz.	0	15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD } Savory	0	10
„ „ „ } and Moore's per doz.	7	0
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa ... 2 lbs. tin	1	8
MELLIN'S FOOD ... per bot. 14 as. and	1	8
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD	1	8
OATMEAL, Best Scotch ... 2 lbs. tin	0	9
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin	2	6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS ... per tin	2	4
„ RUSKS ... per tin	2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl ... 2 lbs. tin	0	8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand" ... per tin	0	7
„ „ „ ... per doz.	5	0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white ... 2 lbs. tin	0	10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa ... 2 lbs. tin	1	8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.
HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

		Rs.	a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1	0
Mixed Teas	„	0	12
Pekoe Souchong	„	0	10
Gunpowder	„	0	10
Souchong	„		

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SOUND CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 12	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	10 12	6 0
		This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."		
10 12	6 0	BORDEAUX	10 12	6 0
		A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.		
13 8	7 8	PETIT MEDOC	13 8	7 8
		Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
17 0	10 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	17 0	10 0
		Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.		
22 0	12 0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	22 0	12 0
		Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.		
27 0	15 0	CHATEAU LAROSE	27 0	15 0
		Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
34 0	18 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX	34 0	18 0
		Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

CLARET IN WOOD

We would draw attention to the following:—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead Rs.	190
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	„ „	190
PETIT MEDOC	„ „	220
SUPERIOR MEDOC	„ „	280

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DISPENSING

AT ARMY AND NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE STORES RATES under the direction of a WEST END CHEMIST.

TO THE RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY!!
AND TO
PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE!!
"COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD., OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,"

DRAW your special attention to their Dispensing Department, now under the personal supervision of a thoroughly qualified English Chemist of many years' experience in the best London and Provincial Houses, whose business it is to check all Medicines despatched from the Pharmacy and to analyse and examine all Drugs and Chemicals so as to insure the absolute purity and genuineness of the same before manipulation.

Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited, respectfully solicit a portion of your custom for this particular branch of their Business, feeling sure that it will give entire satisfaction.

We stock the latest inventions in Surgical Instruments and Appliances, the newest Patent Medicines and Perfumery, the most recently improved Druggists' Sundries, and a carefully selected stock of

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

Detailed Catalogues on Application.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON 1887.

OUR WATER-PROOF CLOTHING is manufactured specially for Indian wear. All garments are cut from our own patterns; they are proof against the HEAVIEST TROPICAL RAINS, and satisfactory wear is guaranteed. Inspection is invited. Prices and particulars of REGULATION CLOAKS, INVERNESS CAPES, COATS, CAPS AND LEGGINGS will be sent on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

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White Drills.
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Indigo Press Cloths.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.
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Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
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Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
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Superior Checked Serges.
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Fancy Prints. }
Drills, in all colours.
Jhampanis Suits.
Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.
TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

amp Beds.
Havresacks.
Durries.
Kit Bags.

Turbans.
Turban Fringes.
Newar.
Gold Lace Chevrons.

Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

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SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings	from Rs.	150
Diamond do.	Gipsy	Rings	„	160
Diamond 3 Brilliants	Claw-set	Rings	„	120
Diamond 3 do.	Gipsy	Rings	„	130
Diamond Single Stone	Claw-set	Rings	„	80
Diamond do. do.	Gipsy	Rings	„	90

Diamond and Ruby Rings.
Diamond and Sapphire Rings.
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Diamond and Turquoise Rings.
Diamond and Opal Rings.
Diamond and Pearl Rings.

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR
NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF
REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED	875
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	1,200

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,
Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF GERMANY.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, Sts.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain SYMONS, sails on 1st July.

For freight and passage, apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

Khoja Mohola, Mandvi, June 11.

GEYER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, it was decided to make a further Call of Rs. 15 per Share payable into the Agra Bank, Ld., on or before the 30th instant, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 13th June 1887.

ESTATE of ZANOOLBHOY AHMEDBHOY, who lately carried on business in the name of STEWARD & Co.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or BEING INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to send in the particulars of their claims, or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as Trustees of the Composition Deed of the said Zanoolbhoy Ahmedbhoy within one month from this date, after which the list of the creditors will be settled and the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 6th day of June 1887.

MERWANJI MUNCHERJI MODY,
YUSUFALLY ALLABAUX,
Trustees of the Composition Deed.

26, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MUGUNLAL MANAREDAS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, contracted on 16th day of May 1887 to purchase from BERTHOLDO DE SILVA, JOAO ELLIAS DE SILVA and JOAO MARIANO DE SILVA, also of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitants, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cavel, in the Island of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3694 and Street No. 38, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards, be the same little more or less in the Registration of Bombay and bounded as follows, on east by the public passage and the property of Saint Francisco of the Church of Nossa Sra. de Esperanca, on the west by the gully or passage, on the north by the property of Rajaram Govindram and Narondas Purshotumdas, and on the south by the property of Eugenio Rodrigues which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bertholdo de Silva and tenants.

All persons having any claim to the aforesaid property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, the Purchaser's Solicitor, at his office in Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Collector of Municipal Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.—Dated this 13th day of June 1887.

MIRZA HUSSAIN KHAN,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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In quantities of not less than 1 case.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

FOLDING-CHAIRS.—See our New Stock of Triumph Chairs, Rs. 3-14 ; Carpet-seated with Arms, Rs. 2-14 ; Without Arms, Rs. 1-14 ; Nice Ladies' Chairs.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE LET, in Church Gate Street, a portion of the Ground-Floor, Rooms on the Second-Floor and piece of Vacant Ground. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

TO BE LET.—An Airy and Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW, near Grant Road Station, with separate accommodation for Two Families. No reasonable offer for the whole, or part of the Bungalow, will be refused. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

CHAMPAGNE.—Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium White Seal, Dry, fully equal to Dry Monopole. Rs. 52 per doz. quarts. Samples to Messes and Clubs free of charge.—VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

WHISKY.—Slater Rodger and Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whisky, Thistle Blend, Three Stars, Rs. 25 per dozen. Samples to Messes and Clubs free of charge.—VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

BRANDY.—Charles Levrir's Very Old Brandy, Three Stars, Rs. 37 per dozen. Samples to Messes and Clubs free of charge.—VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

FINEST ITALIAN VERMOUTH.—From Frennel Butler and Co., Torino, Rs. 18 per dozen. Samples on application.—VOLKART BROTHERS.

CARLOWITZ.—From Franz Scarvosy, a very superior Breakfast Wine, at Rs. 12 per doz. qts., and Rs. 14 per 2 doz. pints. Samples free of charge on application.—VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

FOR SALE, BAY C. B. PONY, 13' 3, handsome, fast, good across country, goes in harness, and believed sound. Price Rs. 250. Apply, "L," Mercantile Bank.

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THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

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TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

OUR Gentlemen's Outfitting and Tailoring Departments are replete with the Latest Novelties.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED,—THREE RUBIES from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 each, must be Burmese and perfectly Flawless.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL and Instruction Society's High School for Girls, Girgaum, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at 10 a.m.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA, Rs. 9 per Dozen ; Caladiums 50 distinct named continental sorts, Rs. 18 per Dozen.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgurh Fruit Gardens, *via* Naini Tal.

CHEAP SUITS ! CHEAP SUITS ! !—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION. Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India. Security absolutely necessary. Apply with copies of testimonials to PRESIDENT, 22, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LIGHT European-built BROUGHAM for one horse, in first class order, the property of Mr. Mitchell, for sale at Messrs. JAFFER SULIEMAN and Co., Girgaum Road, Bombay. No reasonable offer refused.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, An ORGANIST for St John's Church, Secunderabad. Salary according to qualifications. A good opening for a competent man. Apply Revd. C. H. L. WRIGHT, Chaplain, Secunderabad.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloeshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Musjid.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Platted Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

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TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearse & Co. Apply to PEARSE & Co., Church Gate Street.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE FLOUR AND OILMILLS MACHINERY, AT No. 562, BREACH CANDY ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the mill premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee Jussawalla, by virtue of power of sale contained in the two indenture of mortgage, dated 12th December 1885 and 14th May 1886 respectively. The said flour mill and all and singular the 12 horse power semi-portable engine and boiler by Roby and Co. One patent roller mill, one stone-mill 3½ feet in diameter, shafting, one sieving machine, pulleys, belts, casks, &c. Also oil mill, one engine and one boiler, shaftings, pulleys, tanks, &c. Castings of oil machines, and all machine fixtures, &c., &c.

BONA FIDE SALE OF A DISPENSARY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Gunbao Lane, Fort, the property of the late Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee deceased, the same consisting of a dispensary with medicines, surgical instruments, dispensary and household furniture, &c.

Property on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT OUR SALE ROOMS.

One English-built mail-phaeton by Fulher of Salisbury, in perfect order, with lady's folding step and rest back. The property of a gentleman left for England.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 14, 1887.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of several cases of gilt mouldings, artificial leathers, spangles, tassels and cords, buttons, &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their room in Meadow Street, on FRIDAY the 17th instant, the following cases of merchandise on account and at the risk of K. KHAKEEBHOY PUDUMSEE & Co. Sale to commence at 2 p.m. as follows :—

Per s. s. Altmore.
B R and B—4626—To 2 cases containing 4900 feet gilt mouldings of different designs and sizes.
Per s. s. Atrato.
B R and B—4626—496—To 1 case 300 yards artificial flowers.
Do. 1—To 1 case 1000 black ground lithos with spangles, size 18 by 14, and 22 by 22.
Do. 2—To 1 case 90 sets each 4 Tassels and 8 yards cord.

On account and at the risk of Motee Jugjeevon.

Per s. s. Lalcham.
B R and B—4623—1—To 1 case 540 gross fancy buttons.

Terms—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the lots to be removed within next day.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVER POLISHED PLATE GLASSES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their room in Meadow Street, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, the following cases of plate glasses on account and at the risk of Abdoolabhoy Abdoolally, Sale to commence at 2 p.m., as follows :—

Per s.s Britannia.
372—311-14, 915-963—23 cases silvered polish plate glass, red back.

311	1 case	10 plates	48" by 15"	50 feet.
312	1 ,,	10 ,,	30 by 24	50 ,,
313	1 ,,	22 ,,	24 by 14	51½ ,,
314	1 ,,	20 ,,	30 by 12	50 ,,
945-6	2 ,,	1200 ,,	6 by 4	200 ,,
947-8	2 ,,	1236 ,,	7 by 5	300 ,,
947-50	2 ,,	1200 ,,	8 by 6	400 ,,
951	1 ,,	180 ,,	10 by 8	100 ,,
952-3	2 ,,	155 ,,	11 by 10	150 ,,
954-5	2 ,,	150 ,,	16 by 12	200 ,,
956	1 ,,	57 ,,	18 by 14	99½ ,,
957	1 ,,	41 ,,	22 by 16	100 ,,
958-9	2 ,,	66 ,,	24 by 18	198 ,,
960	1 ,,	24 ,,	30 by 20	100 ,,
961	1 ,,	133 ,,	12 by 9	99½ ,,
962-3	2 ,,	33 ,,	36 by 24	198 ,,

Terms—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the remainder to be paid and cases must be removed within next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, June 14, 1887.

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IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says : "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says : "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona ; Messrs. Cooper Madon and Co., Bombay ; Messrs. Lyell and Co., Allahabad ; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras, Messrs. Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa and Kasauli.

NOTICES

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, sealed, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 219½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

SCHOLASTIC.

A HEAD MISTRESS is required for S. Mary's School, Belgaum, immediately. She must be a Member of the Church of England, and capable of teaching up to the higher Government Standards of education. Salary, Rs. 70 a month with partly furnished house. Apply to Rev. W. WINGATE, Chaplain of Belgaum.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—There will be an ELECTION in July 1887, to FOUR EXHIBITIONS for Sons of Officers. Candidates must be under 14 and over 12 on June 18th, 1887. The Examination will begin on June 30th. There will also be an ELECTION in October, 1887, SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS. Candidates must be under 14 and over 12 on June 1, 1887. The Examination will begin on October 20th. For particulars apply to the Bursar, Wellington College, Wokingham.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

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To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE night train service of trains between POONA and KOREGAON has been ABOLISHED. On and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, trains will run between Poona and Miraj as under, viz. :—

UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.			
Stations.	3rd Class only.	1st, 2nd & 3rd Class.	3rd Class only.	Stations.	3rd Class only.	1st, 2nd, & 3rd Class.	3rd Class.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A. M.	A.M.	NOON.
Poona ..Dep	..	8-15	12-40	Miraj ..Dep	..	4-35	12- 0
Jejuri .. ,,	..	10-52	3-15	Sangli .. ,,	...	5-10	12-35
Satara Road... ,,	...	2-50	7-13	Karad.. ,,	..	9- 5	4-30
Koregaon.. ,,	7-40	3-25	A.M. 7-33	Koregaon... ,,	8- 0	12- 5	A.M. 7-19
Karad .. ,,	10-41	6-19	..	Satara Road... ,,	8-33	12-40	..
Sangli .. ,,	2-29	10- 6	..	Jejuri .. ,,	12-30	4-49	..
Miraj ..Ar.	2-59	10-36	..	Poona ...Ar.	2-50	7- 8	...
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		P.M	P.M.	P. M.

These Trains stop at all intermediate stations.

JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 10th June 1887.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for each of the undermentioned three-yearly country spirit farms, Commencing from the 1st of August 1887. Each tender should specify the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderer will guarantee to Government, if the farm, tendered for, is given to him, and it should be sent to the Collector of the district concerned so as to reach him at or before 12 o'clock noon (Madras time) on the date mentioned below, opposite the farm to which the tender may relate ; tenders for the farm No. 1 of the Poona and Ahmednagar districts, and those for the farm No. IV. of the Dharwar districts combined, will be receivable by the Collectors of both districts, and those for the farm No. IV. of the Dharwar district and part of Kanara combined, will be receivable by the Collector of Dharwar. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, for the good faith of the tender, and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the word "Tender, for the Country Spirit Farm of

NAME OF FARM.

1. Ahmednagar.—Whole district and Poona.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender. WEDNESDAY, 15th June.

2. Satara.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender. FRIDAY, 17th June 1887.

3. Belgaum.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender WEDNESDAY, 22nd June 1887.

4. Dharwar.—Whole district with Savanur and other Native State villages. Also the Haliyal taluka, including the Supa peta of Kanara. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender, FRIDAY, 24th June 1887.

5. Bijapur.—Whole district with certain Native State villages. Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender. MONDAY, 27th June 1887.

6. Sholapur.—With certain Native State villages Latest date appointed for receipt of Tender, WEDNESDAY, 29th 1887.

The list of villages in Native States, now attached, for Abkari management, to the Collectorates of Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Satara will remain unaltered, and can be seen at the offices of the Collectors concerned, at any time during office hours.

The final disposal, of the tenders will rest with the Commissioner of Abkari, who will have full power to reject all tenders, or to accept the tender which he considers most advantageous to the public interests.

The person whose tender is accepted shall, within one week after the Commissioner's decision has been communicated to him, deposit, with the Collector, a sum, in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Collector, which, added to the deposit of Rs. 1,000, made at the time of the tender, will be equal to one-tenth of the annual revenue which the tenderer has offered to guarantee, and he shall execute, on a stamped paper, of proper value to be paid by him, an agreement, binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him, by the Collector. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the Commissioner's decision, accepting his tender will be cancelled, and the Commissioner will come to a new decision on the tenders already received, or call for further tenders, or dispose of the Farm in some other way.

Forms of Licences and counter-part agreement can be obtained on application to the Collector of the district concerned, or to the Commissioner of Akbari.

J. MOORE,
Acting Commissioner of Abkari.

Poona, 1st June 1887.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
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whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say, that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

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A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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1863........£1,579,578 3 9 | 1878 ....£4,049,15 14 1
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SEND FOR PROSPECTUS
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Age.	For Life.	Payable at Death or on attaining			Annuity for Remainder of Life to commence at			Limited Number of Payments.		
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20	16 12 0	29 11 0	25 3 0	22 0 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	40 7 0	29 8 0	24 12 0
25	18 12 0	35 10 0	29 9 0	25 6 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	43 13 0	32 0 0	26 12 0
30	21 6 0	46 9 0	36 12 0	30 10 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	47 10 0	34 15 0	29 6 0
35	24 9 0	64 4 0	47 8 0	37 14 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	51 15 0	38 4 0	32 9 0

Special attention is called to the very favourable Rates of Premium charged by this Company for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, under which class the sum assured is payable on attaining a certain age, or at the previous death of the Assured (or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for rest of his life) and which combine the principle of Investment with that of Life Assurance.

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Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

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NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

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CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite Indian dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes.

Amongst many others will be found receipts for Making Xmas Portuguese sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kind of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, etc.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

ADVERTISING
ON
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R LINE

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawalli
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Jiso
ulgaum

Bhadlij
Bhosawul Junction*†
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Ktarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Baakeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padeodari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶
Loonee
Oorolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Kooran
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergan
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*†
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhalui
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
B rchavi
Nariad
Mehmooda-Baratree
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Liliapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulagunda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapoigate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

TIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDA

W a
Jun
City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

a n
do.

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanashr
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for
from 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
‡ minutes for Dinne 40 Minutes for [illegible]

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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th:—Rockcliff (s), from Middlesbrough. Yesterday:—Darien (s), from Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calder (s), for Busreh, &c.; and Bisagno (s), Hongkong.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Orion, will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow, at 4 p.m.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended the 4th inst. shows a decrease of Rs. 21,861 in receipts.

Foot-Ball.—The Byculla and Medical College teams will practise together this evening on the Cooperage at 5-15. Gentlemen wishing to join in the game are welcome.

The Bishop of Damaun.—His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun will be solemnly received this evening at half-past six o'clock at the Cathedral of N. S. da Gloria, Mazagon.

Barton and Company, Limited.—At a meeting of this company, held yesterday afternoon, the resolutions passed at a former meeting were confirmed. The resolutions appointing liquidators have been published.

The Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Storm Queen, Clan Forbes and Australia entered, and the s.s. Lepanto, Bellena and Maulkins Tower left the dock on Sunday. Yesterday the s.s. Etna, Rockcliffe and Darien entered, and the s.s. Surat and Bisagno left.

Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,067. Of these 570 were new admissions, consisting of 292 Hindoos, 204 Mussulmans, 48 Parsees, 24 Christians and 2 of other castes. The average daily attendance was 66·67.

Gamblers.—Sumsoodeen Shaik Ahmed and five others were yesterday charged at the instance of Inspector Young, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Grant Road with cards, dice, and money, on Sunday last. They were all convicted. Accused No. 1 was fined Rs. 5 and the rest Rs. 2 each.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The band of the marine Battalion will pay the following programme of Music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	They all love Jack	Kappey
Overture	Maritana	Wallace
Valse	Brillante	Chopin
Grand Fantasia	Musical Bouquet	Gossner
Galop	R. I. C.	Maanau

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Daring Theft.—Hirilal Filoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Ryan on a charge of having in his possession a hand-bag. Inspector Butterfield preferred the charge, and stated that the accused was seen by a Parsee gentleman, who was in a shop in Meadow Street, to enter a victoria, which had just been left by a gentleman, and deliberately walk away with the hand-bag. The Parsee raised an alarm, informed the gharrywallah of the fact, and had the accused arrested as he was running away. Mr. Ryan passed a sentence of three months' hard labour.

Fall of the Roof of a House.—A three-storied house, situated in Doctor Street, Khara Talao, fell in on Sunday evening, whereby two labourers named Baba Meya, aged 60 years, and Narayen Bhow, aged 30 years, were injured, the former sustained a fracture to his right thigh, and the latter a severe wound on his head. Both of the men are at present lying under treatment at the J. J. Hospital. It appears the house is in course of construction, and the tile for the roofing had been accumulated in two places on the roof, and their weight caused that portion of the roof to give way, which brought down the other portion also.

Housebreaking and Theft in the Fort.—A room on the ground-floor of Mr. Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia's house, situated at Parsee Bazaar Street, was entered by some person or persons on Saturday night last through a window, two iron bars of which were found to be wrenched out of the wooden frame, a portion of which apparently had been first cut away. After effecting an entrance into the room, the thief or thieves forced open a cupboard and abstracted a leather case containing a looking glass studded with jewels. This case was also forced open, and the mirror or body of the glass, measuring 15 inches by 9 inches, set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and pearls, valued at Rs. 35,000, was carried away in a thick drill cover bound with red cloth. The following is the description of the looking glass:—An oval-shaped glass measuring 15 in. by 9 in., set in a gold frame about 1½ inch wide, at the back of which is worked in enamel a view of some harbour, surrounded with flowers, also worked in enamel. There are two large diamonds, valued respectively at ten and four thousand repees. The collective weight of the diamonds set in the gold frame is said to be about 300 carats.

Female Thieves.—Witti and Bhagee, women, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the former of stealing sundry gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, and brass vessels, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 170, the property of Balee, woman, living at Tambat Gully, on the 9th instant, from her house, and the latter of dishonestly receiving and disposing of the stolen property. The case for the prosecution was, that on the evening of the date in question, during the absence of the complainant, the accused, who lived in another room in the same chawl as the complainant, stole the ornaments, &c., and handed the property over to Bhagee for safe custody. On the theft being reported to the police, who upon certain information arrested the two accused on suspicion, accused Bhagee then blankly denied all knowledge of the property, but subsequently, on searching her premises, the whole of the property was found concealed there. Witti was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Bhagee to three months' similar imprisonment. The woman Witti was also yesterday convicted by the same Magistrate upon two separate charges of criminal breach of trust of a gold neck ornament, valued Rs. 20, belonging to Jankee, woman, which the accused had obtained as a loan on the 26th May last on a plea of wearing them for a wedding party, promising the parties to return the ornaments on the following evening, whereas she failed to do so, but pledged the ornaments with a Marwarree, from whom it was recovered by the police. Accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and was sentenced to a further accumulated term of twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment, to take effect immediately after the expiration of the first term of imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent MacDermott charged Abba Cooshna, a Municipal peon, before Mr. Ryan with having committed house-breaking by night for the commission of theft.

Mr. MacDermott in narrating the facts of the case said that on the night of the 8th instant it was reported to him that the Municipal offices had been broken into and a cash box containing Rs. 300 taken away. Inquiries were made by Inspector George, and it was elicited that on that evening the accused, who was a peon employed in the Tansa work department, had, at about six o'clock, accompanied the head clerk to his house, carrying in a bag Rs. 1,400 which he had to take next day to Tansa to Mr. McEwen to pay the Municipal employés engaged there. After having delivered the money, the peon, it transpired, returned to the Municipal office, and was seen there at six o'clock. He entered the office through a window which faced a gully, and opened a teakwood cupboard by some means or other, and from thence he abstracted a large cash box containing Rs. 300. Being unable to open it, as it was a Chubb lock, he broke the bottom out with a large stone. Next morning accused went to Tansa, making over the larger amount of the Rs. 1,400 safely to Mr. McEwen. On his return he was arrested on suspicion. When in custody his evasive answers were considered sufficient to justify the step taken to his being arrested. The peon subsequently admitted that he had broken into the office, but stated that he had only appropriated Rs. 60, leaving in notes a sum of Rs. 225. He then pointed out to whom he had paid part of the money, and a greater portion of it was recovered. Mr. MacDermott asked for a remand of the accused, for the institution of further inquiries, and the case was adjourned for a week.

BANDORA LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB.

The first annual meeting of the club was held on Sunday morning, when the chair was occupied by Mr. L. M. Valladres, J.P., Assistant Secretary to Government. The report which was submitted for adoption stated that when the club was established only fifteen members were on its rolls, and that now it counted thirty-five. Besides the mere amusement and advancement of the individual members, the club was meant to serve as a rallying point for the members of the community, where subjects concerning the well-being, the rise and social progress of the community to which the members belonged, were to be discussed. According to the report the principal donors of the reading-room and library are Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Kt., Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and Mr. Frank Chalk. Among the notable facts of the past year, the report mentions—(1) The part the club had taken in the presentation of addresses to the Queen on the occasion of her Jubilee. The deputation who presented the address to the Governor of Bombay at the Town Hall, consisted of Mr. Braz H. de Souza (president), and Mr. Philip R. Valladares (secretary). (2) The visit of his Excellency the Governor, on which occasion an address was read and presented by Mr. Philip R. Valladares. (3) The presentation of an address of congratulation to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Kt., by a deputation consisting of Dr. D. A. D'Monte and Mr. Philip R. Valladares. The receipts of the Club are chiefly composed of donations, and the absence of the monthly subscriptions from the members is indicative of the want of co-operation on their part. It is thought necessary that the sphere of the club's utility should be extended by taking steps to provide a free home for its accommodation and form a reserve fund.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, dwelt at great length on the advantages to be derived by clubbing together for a common cause. The club, he said, was attending, as best it could, to the interests of the community, and he recommended those present to explain to their absent friends the objects of this club with a view of enlisting their sympathy. One of the requirements of modern society is that if any substantial good is to be done, it must be done by means of organisation. The club afforded the community an easy and ready means by which they could communicate one with another without being intrusive. They had now, he said, entered on a new era, and they must certainly try to keep pace with the times, and adopt, if necessary, the tactics of their opponents, where they could do so without incurring the ill-will of those around them. (Applause) Co-operation was the great note of the age in which they lived. What rivalry there might exist that would simply consist in a kind of *esprit de corps* amongst the various members of the community to excel in their zeal for the general good. In conclusion, he hoped that the club would be in time a steady monument for the rising generation.

Before the resolution was seconded, Mr. Philip R. Valladares, the secretary of the club, briefly stated the history of the movement of which a report had been submitted. He also expressed his regret at the failure of those gentlemen of the community who, when the club was established, promised him support. That failure, he said, naturally led him to believe that there were not wanting critics in the community who had taken a gloomy view of the future results of the undertaking, and who had said all manner of unkind things about it. He urged on his hearers to make strenuous efforts to bring about that "unity" of which the chairman had spoken in emphatic terms. The speaker then alluded to the "East Indian Association" which had lately been established in Bombay, remarking that although the name which the association had thought fit to adopt was particularly distasteful to him, as might have been noticed in his recent correspondence to the *Bombay Gazette*, yet the objects to which the association had set itself had his warmest sympathy. He was of opinion that the promoters of that association should follow in the footsteps of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, and he hoped that the time would come when their club would be a fountain that would purify and elevate their community.

The proposition, of the chairman being seconded by Mr. D. Fernandes, was carried. Mr. P. R. Valladares then proposed that the managing committee for the next session be composed of the following gentlemen:—President—Mr. L. M. Valladares. Vice-Presidents—Mr. D. I. d'Monte, Dr. A. M. D'Souza, Mr. D. Fernandes, Dr. B. A. Olivera and Mr. M. F. Esperance. Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. D. A. D'Monte. Vice-Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. L. A. Valladares. Additional Members—Mr. J. J. d'Silva, Mr. M. P. Misquitta, Mr. Vincent Z. de Cunha, Mr. Joseph D'Mello, Mr. Braz H. de Souza, Mr. S. A. Pereira and Mr. A. A. Pereira. In moving the proposition Mr. Valladares paid a well-merited tribute to his successor, Dr. D. A. D'Monte. He hoped that his successor would at once apply healing remedies to the crippled and paralysed life of the community.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Braz H. de Souza and carried.

Mr. D. Fernandes, in moving a vote of thanks to the retiring committee, said that they would all agree with him when he said that the meeting could not well separate without according a special vote of thanks to Mr. Philip Valladares, the retiring secretary, who had been the life and soul of the club. He also proposed that Mr. Valladares be presented with a life-membership as an acknowledgment of the committee's appreciation of his services to the institution.

In seconding the proposition Mr. Vincent Z. de Cunha remarked that Mr. Valladares was fairly entitled to the honour of being considered the founder of the club. He had been most assiduous in his duties, and it is a matter of regret that he cannot be persuaded to retain his post of secretary for another year.

The resolution being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

Dr. D. A. D'Monte, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, paid him a high tribute for the admiration in which he was held not only by the community but also by those with whom he had come in contact in his official and private capacity. He also took the opportunity of impressing on the minds of those present the advantages of uniting themselves for the same cause.

Mr. Braz H. de Souza seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

The chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment, and then dissolved the meeting.

RUKHMABAI DEFENCE FUND.

The Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following further subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay to the above fund:—

Already acknowledged	Rs, 3,410
W. Lee-Warner, Esq.	„ 50
	Rs. 3,460

MADRAS.

Assaulting a Police Sergeant.—Private Walter Weston, of the 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment, stationed at Fort St. George, was the other morning charged before Mr. Sultan Mohideen Sahib, Presidency Magistate, Black Town, by Police Sergeant Mitchell, with (1) being drunk and behaving disorderly, and (2) assaulting a police officer while in the execution of his duty. The accused was seen on the public road near the Agra Bank, on the evening of Monday last, under the influence of liquor. He went up to a passing hand-cart, which was being pushed by coolies, and upset the cart. He tried to upset a jutka that happened to pass. A crowd collected around him, and he walked along the beach road until he reached Kelly's column near the Fort. Here he took his stand near a heap of laterite on the roadside, and began pelting the people with the laterite. The Police had been watching him from the time he upset the hand-cart and had followed him up to Kelly's column. Sergeant Mitchell then walked towards him, but the accused took to his heels in the direction of the Fort. He was pursued and caught and taken to the North gate guard, when the Corporal of the guard sent a private to escort him to the main guard. He was all this time in custody of the Police Sergeant, and after walking some fifty paces, he suddenly faced the sergeant and struck him a blow on the face. He then walked on some few paces more, when he struck the sergeant another blow on the face. His Worship convicted the accused of both charges, and sentenced him to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge; and to two months' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge.

Patronage.—A European gentleman resident in Bangalore, lately succeeded in obtaining arrack vendor's licenses for the Native members of his household. He obtained one for his wife's ayah, one for a relative of the ayah, one for his gardener, and one for his maistry. How very lucky natives are to get service under such a kind master! And yet it is said that the days of European influence and patronage are for ever fled! What makes this matter the more remarkable is that the gentleman succeeded in getting all these licenses for his humble friends, in the teeth of the fact that for each of the licenses there was another, and a hereditary, claimant, who, according to rules as yet unabrogated, ought to have got it. This little affair occurred just before the last change in the District Magistracy. We hope the British Resident will take no notice of this paragraph—it's a mere bagatelle—nothing more than four or five families deprived of their support. After paying licence fees for the year: that's all. And it is hardly worth-while noticing that the rules we have alluded to were framed purposely to prevent little family arrangements like the above—*Spectator.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation, which had been previously adjourned for want of a quorum, was held yesterday afternoon. Captain Selby was voted to the chair on the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. The other members present were:—Messrs. T. Blaney, G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, A. M. Gubbay, Captain G. W. Martin, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E.; Captain H. O. Selby, R.E.; Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I. C.I.E.; Mr. E. F. Underwood, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, G.G.M.C.; Messrs. Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.; Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Cowasji Dady Limjee, Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, M. D., M.R.C.P.; Messrs. Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

A letter was submitted to the Corporation from Mr. Shewan, Acting Secretary to Government, forwarding 100 copies of Bill No. 4 of 1887 (a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of Bombay), together with 100 copies of the statement of objects and reasons.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Dr. Khory, it was resolved to distribute the copies among the members.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The following report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the site of the new Municipal offices was submitted to the Corporation:—

In accordance with the Resolution of the Corporation No. 244, dated 9th instant, the Committee having met on the 25th instant and carefully considered the question, beg to recommend that the proposal to take over the Town Hall for the purposes of the Municipal Offices should be abandoned.

The Committee further recommend that the site opposite the Sailors' Home should be adhered to, and the Municipal Commissioner should be authorised to call for designs for a building providing for the present requirements of the Municipality, and meeting with the approval of Government, to be erected at an immediate cost of 5 lakhs of rupees. The building to be one of such design and arrangement as to be capable of extension.

Muncherji C. Murzban, Chairman.
J. R. Duxbury,
R. M. Sayani
Javerilal U. Yajnik.
Cowasjee Hormusjee
Frank H. Souter.
A. M. Gubbay,
Raghunath N. Khote.

25th May 1887.

Mr. Duxbury moved that that the report be approved and adopted, that the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to call upon Mr. Chisholm to prepare a fresh design to meet the Committee's recommendation, and to incur whatever charges were necessary on that behalf, and further that he be requested to communicate to Government this decision of the Corporation.

Mr. A. M. Gubbay seconded the proposition.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee called attention to a statement contained in Mr. Arthur Crawford's letter to the extension of Bombay Committee, to the effect that the plan which Mr. Chisholm had designed for the site which was originally adopted by the Corporation would answer very well for the site on the south of the Secretariat. He thought the opinion of a gentleman of the ability of Mr. Arthur Crawford, who spoke from his long experience of Bombay, was entitled to the greatest weight.

Mr. Cotton spoke strongly in support of the proposition before the meeting, as, he said, it would give them an opportunity of having a much larger hall and a much finer building. The Sailors' Home site was admirably suited for a Municipal building worthy of the city, and he was of opinion that a sum of five lakhs was not at all sufficient for the purpose.

Mr. Bomonji P. Master proposed an amendment that the word "immediate" be omitted from the last sentence of the Committee's report.

The amendment was seconded by Dr. Khory.

Col. Merewether remarked that Government had declined to give the magnificent site opposite the Sailors' Home, if the Corporation were to limit the expenditure to a sum of five lakhs. If Mr. Master's amendment were carried, its effect would be to tie them down to that amount.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said that he had on a previous occasion voted for the new site under the distinct impression that any building erected there would not cost more than five lakhs. If, however, the limit was to be exceeded, he would prefer to revert to the old site rather than build on the new one. The Committee's report was a meagre document, and consequently it failed to elucidate many points bearing on the question before them.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved an amendment that the adoption of the Committee's report be postponed until the expansion of Bombay Committee had their proceedings published. By adopting the amendment, the Corporation would be in a position to get the opinion of some of the best men who, he understood, were going to submit their views to the Committee.

Mr. N. B. Suntook seconded the amendment.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner thought it necessary to point out that the period of the occupation by the Municipality of their present premises was drawing to a close. They had only three years more to run, and from the way in which the discussion on the subject of the sites was going on, they had very small prospects, indeed, of having their own building within that time. (Hear, hear.) It might take a long time before the report of the Committee for the expansion of the city was out.

Colonel Merewether was sorry that any member of the Corporation should suppose that he and his sixty-three colleagues were not quite able to follow their own judgment in the matter, without having extraneous aid. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Shroff observed that he had not asked for a postponement of the question till the Committee's report was out. His amendment only referred to the Committee's proceedings which, he supposed, would be published from time to time. (A laugh.)

Captain Martin said that he had declined to serve on the second Committee appointed to consider the question of the sites, because they were told that they were only to sanction an expenditure of five lakhs, while the Government said they should spend more. Personally he thought that more money ought to be spent.

Dr. Blaney said that the peregrinations of the Corporation in search of a house had been very much like those of the wandering Jews. (Laughter.) It seemed to him, as if every body engaged in these peregrinations had very little else to do. For his part he took it that the very first consideration in regard to the selection of a site was to have the heart of the people with them. (Hear, hear.) If they took the sense of the population, they would find that 99 per cent. would vote against them, as far as their present site was concerned. ("Quite so.") They must have a site in the heart of the population.

Mr. Duxbury said that Paris, the city of pleasures and attractions, owed much of its wealth to its fine buildings. He strongly opposed the cheeseparing economy of those who would not have a building for the Bombay Municipality worthy of the greatness of the city.

On a division, both Mr. Shroff's and Mr. Master's amendments were lost by large majorities, and the original proposition adopting the report, as it stood, was carried.

THE COST OF HOUSE-CONNECTIONS.

The next item which provoked some discussion, was certain correspondence regarding the house connections to mills and trading concerns in the first drainage section, which the Acting Commissioner had forwarded to the Corporation for an expression of their opinion as to whether this work should be undertaken by the Municipality at Municipal expense.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed that in the opinion of the Corporation the work of making house connections to mills and trading concerns in the first drainage section should be undertaken by the Municipality at Municipal expense in accordance with the terms of a resolution of the Corporation, dated 3rd November 1882.

Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy seconded the proposition.

The Acting Commissioner said the question had been referred by him to the Corporation, principally on two grounds. The first was that mill compounds were very large, and the expense of connecting them with the main drain was greater than in the case of houses. The other difficulty that had occurred to him, was that in the resolution of the Corporation the word "houses" was used, and he did not know whether they meant to restrict the term to private houses, or whether they intended it to include mills and other trading concerns which made money out of their having premises and compounds.

Mr. Khote, Mr. Duxbury, and other speakers expressed themselves in favour of having these connections made at the expense of the Municipality, as on the proper performance of the work would depend, in a great measure the health of Bombay. It would not, they said, do to leave the work to be done by irresponsible plumbers engaged by private individuals. Dr. Blaney was of the same opinion, urging that if any distinction was to be drawn between mills and houses, it should be in favour of the former, because it was the duty of the Municipality to look after the health of the mill employés, not only in the interests of sanitation but also for the sake of that thriving business.

Mr. Dosabhoy's proposition was eventually carried, there being only three dissentients.

A NEW DRAIN.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed, and Mr. R. N. Khote seconded, that as recommended by the Town Council, the Corporation should sanction under section 187 of the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, the work of constructing a drain between Tardeo and Forjett Roads, at a cost of Rs. 1,701, debitable to the grant for miscellaneous drainage, Engineer's budget.

Mr. Bomonji Master said that several most important roads were flooded during the monsoon. For instance, last year he saw that the whole of the road from the *Bombay Gazette* offices to Treacher's shop was converted into a big lake. He was not opposed to the construction of the drain in the present case, but he asked the Municipal authorities to do the needful in regard to other roads as well.

The Acting Commissioner said it was quite within his competence to carry out the work; but he had to come to the Corporation for their legal sanction, simply because Heerbhai, the owner of a property in, the road in question, had objected to the drain being constructed.

The resolution was then carried.

COVERING A DRAIN.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Khote, it was resolved, in reference to a letter praying that the side drain in Camateepoora might be covered over or protected by curb stones, that the petitioners be informed that the work has been already undertaken.

SALE OF LAND BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

The following letter from Mr. Jamsetji C. Cama, a High Court solicitor, was read to the meeting:—

The Chairman and Members of the Corporation.

Gentlemen,—I am instructed by my client, Bai Pirozbai, widow of the late Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Mehta, to write you this letter.

My client says that of the 8,055 square yards of her land on the flats near the former race-course at Byculla, required by the Bombay Municipality under the provisions of Act X. of 1870, the Land Acquisition Act, for the purposes of forming the new Ripon Road, about 4,559 square yards have remained as surplus in the hands of the Bombay Municipality, which the Municipal Commissioner has contracted to sell to other persons subject to the sanction of your Council under 11 several lots, numbered from 53 to 63, and that such surplus land is now about to be conveyed by deeds to be shortly executed on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, my client contends that she is entitled to have the surplus land restored to her, the same having been acquired under misrepresentation for other than legitimate public purposes and in violation of the law and of the provisions of the Bombay Municipal and the Land Acquisition Acts, and with this view she is about to take further proceedings. I am, therefore, desired by my client to request that you will withhold your sanction to the resale by the Bombay Municipality of her surplus land or any part thereof, and altogether desist from such intended sale and forbid the execution of the said deeds—I am, &c.,

(Signed) Jamsetjee C. Cama,
Attorney-at-Law.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee thought the action of the Municipality was perfectly fair and legal, and moved that the letter be referred to the Town Council for disposal, and that the applicant be informed accordingly.

Mr. Duxbury seconded the proposition, remarking that if the Municipality raised the value of land by making a new road, the profit of that act should be shared by the ratepayers generally, and not enjoyed by the few fortunate owners of the land.

Mr. Kapadia said a great *soolum* had been practised by the Municipality on the poor woman. The Municipality had a perfect right to take up just as much land as was necessary for the construction of a road and no more. He concluded by moving an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Master, that the letter be referred to the Town Council for report.

The amendment was lost and the original motion was carried.

Dr. Blaney had given notice of a motion asking the Town Council to furnish the Corporation with the plans and estimates of two milch cattle stables, and of a cremation apparatus for low-caste Hindus, and also asking the Town Council to furnish themselves with a quarterly return of excess income derived from the consolidated rate due to the assessment of new buildings and property of all kinds for publication in the usual list of business of the Council.

As it was nearly half-past five, Dr. Blaney moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

CASTE DISSENSIONS AND EXCOMMUNICATION.

At the High Court yesterday, the case of Wamanrao Anna and others *vs.* Janardhun Ramchunder and others was further heard before Mr. Justice Jardine. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Jardine, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Dhairyavan, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants. The particulars of the case were published when the hearing commenced before his Lordship in March last on a preliminary question of jurisdiction, which was decided in the affirmative.

The parties are members of the Kshatrya caste, which consists of about 250 adult males residing in Bombay, and is in possession of moveable and immoveable property in Bombay and elsewhere of the aggregate value of about Rs. 65,000. The defendants claimed to be the managers of the property and affairs of the caste. The present suit was brought for a declaration that the resolution passed by them, suspending the plaintiffs from exercising the privileges of attending caste meetings, feasts, and dinners, was void; and that the resolution dismissing the plaintiffs Wamanrao Anna, Bhugwuntrao Sadashiv, Krishnarao Madhavrao, and Anandrao Ballajee from their offices as members of the caste "panch," and appointing new vice-presidents, secretary, and members of the "panch," was also void. In August 1885, certain disagreements and disputes are said to have arisen in the caste in connection with the marriage of Dinanath Babajee Rele, a member of the caste; and on the 13th August 1885, a meeting of the caste was held, at which it was resolved *inter alia* that Dinanath Rele and certain other persons should be excommunicated from the caste. The parties excommunicated, by a circular, requested the members of the caste to assemble and reconsider the resolution so excommunicating them. By desire of the caste, the first defendant afterwards called a caste meeting. The plaintiffs asked for a postponement, which was refused, and the meeting excommunicated them, and subsequently dismissed those of them who were members of the "panch" from their offices and appointed new members in their stead. The plaintiffs complained that the proceedings of the meeting of the 4th July 1886 were entirely unjust, irregular, and in violation of the rules and regulations of the caste, and were with the resolutions themselves void and of no effect. The defence was that the questions between the parties were caste questions; and the defendants denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to the relief claimed by them. They submitted that the proceedings of the meeting of the 4th July 1886 were not in violation of the rules and regulations of the caste, and that they and the subsequent resolutions were valid and just. One of the plaintiffs was called and examined; but the hearing had not closed at the rising of the Court.

ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD AGAINST THE AGENTS OF A PRESS COMPANY.

In the case of the Pachora Ginning and Pressing Company *vs.* Nathoo Lalljee and others, the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday that the first defendant may be ordered to render an account of all dealings and transactions undertaken by him in the management of the affairs of the company and for the delivery of the company's books of accounts, and for the appointment of a receiver. The plaintiffs, it was stated, are a limited company carrying on business at Bombay and Pachora with a registered office in Bombay. By the memorandum and articles of association of the company, the defendants, who carried on business in Bombay in partnership under the name of Nathoo Lalljee and Company, were appointed secretaries, treasurers, and agents for a period of ten years. The defendants and Lukhmidas Morarjee were the directors from the date of the formation of the company, the first defendant had assumed the entire control and management, and for the first eighteen months had not permitted the second and third defendants, his partners, to take any part in such management. Although repeatedly requested to do so, he had refused to render any account of the management of the company's affairs by his firm, or to allow his partners to render such account although the latter were ready and willing to do so. It was impossible that such account should be taken without the concurrence of the first defendant, because he had taken possession of and retained all the books of account of the firm, and refused to grant his partners or any other person access to them. He had also wrongfully removed from the registered office of the company certain of the books of account and other books, the property of the company, and had refused to deliver them up or to allow his co-directors access to them. The result of such refusal was that the auditors of the company were unable to audit the accounts for the year 1886-87, and such accounts had not been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Company's Act of 1882; and the directors were thereby rendered liable to a fine. There was, it was alleged, good reason to suppose that the first defendant had tampered and was still tampering with the books of account of the company by incorrectly entering such items and omitting others in order to serve his own purposes, and had misrepresented the state of the company's affairs. Under the circumstances, the company prayed that the defendants may be ordered to render an account of all dealings and transactions undertaken by them in the management of the company from 1st January 1886 down to the present time; and that in default, such account may be taken under the directions of the Court; that the first defendant may be ordered to deliver over to the plaintiffs all books of account now in his possession or under his control; and that a receiver may be appointed.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi*, requiring the first defendant to show cause against the application.

THE RAILWAY POLICE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The following Resolution of the Bombay Government on the reports regarding the detection and prevention of crime by the Railway Police in 1886 has been issued:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(A) CRIME.

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Portman was in charge throughout the year.

2. Only 313 offences were reported this year, against 375 last year and 389 the year before. No case was struck off as "no crime."

3. Cognisable cases show a very large decrease—from 310 and 312 in the two previous years to 229 in that under report. The percentages of convictions to cases and arrests were respectively 79 and 74. No unnecessary arrests were made. All prisoners arrested were brought to trial.

4. The value of property reported stolen rose from Rs. 6,829 and Rs. 11,338 in 1884 and 1885, respectively, to Rs. 17,448. The percentage of recoveries is rather better than last year, being 49 against 47, but still poor. In the two previous years it was 68 and 90, respectively. The professional thieves known as Bhamtias are reported to have been unusually active during the year. Colonel Portman's suggestion, which is approved by the Commissioner, as to the necessity for intercommunication between the Police Officers of different Provinces regarding movements of criminal classes of this description, should be repeated when his report on the Bhamtias is submitted to Government.

5. No very serious cases occurred during the year. There were 19 of presenting false coin at Railway Stations. Out of 19 persons arrested in these cases 14 were convicted, and the Governor in Council notes with satisfaction that information collected from these men and supplied to the District Superintendent of Police, Satara, led to the arrest and conviction of a gang of Chipperbund coiners. There were 8 opium cases. Colonel Portman repeats, and the Commissioner, C. D., endorses his complaint as to the delay in paying rewards in these cases. The Commissioner promises to enquire. But the Governor in Council called special attention to the matter in reviewing last year's report, and he desires that the result of the enquiry now promised may be communicated at an early date.

6. Of the total number of cognisable cases, 140—or more than half—were ordinary thefts. Ten of these were of bags of grain from trains.

7. There were 22 cognisable and 80 non-cognisable cases against the Railway Laws. Only three other non-cognisable cases were dealt with during the year. There was only one case of obstruction of the line.

8. A large amount of checking and other work of the kind was done by the Police. Out of over 9 millions of bags of grain carried, only 658 were reported as missing, and of these 415 were accounted for.

(B) INTERNAL ECONOMY OF THE FORCE.

9. The Force consisted of 100 officers and 458 men, against 91 and 456 last year. Ten additional men were enlisted during the year for the protection of the new Terminal Station at Bori Bunder. The total cost of the Force decreased from Rs. 1,20,710 to Rs. 1,19,873. This was due to reduction of the Superintendent's permanent travelling allowance, and to saving in hutting money effected by provision of permanent quarters.

10. There has been apparently no improvement in the conduct of the men. Though only 14 were actually dismissed against 25 last year, and only 3 prosecuted to conviction as against 727 officers and 154 men were punished departmentally against only 6 and 53, respectively, in the previous year. There were also 33 resignations and 2 desertions against 32 and 1 last year. These figures are not satisfactory.

11. The Superintendent again reports that the percentage of sick is very high. During the year 66 per cent. of the men were treated in hospital against 59 and 60 last year and the year before. It is again pointed out that the Force is numerically so small that the strain on the men from exposure and overwork is excessive. It is no wonder that the service is not popular and that young hands readily resign. Colonel Portman suggests that the law requiring two months' notice before resignation should be altered to one forbidding resignation till after three years' service. But this would surely add to present difficulties in the way of obtaining recruits, if it did not stop recruiting altogether. But the point is one that may be discussed with advantage when the consolidation and amendment of the Police Law of the Presidency are under consideration, as they shortly will be.

12. The number of "educated" men in the Force is this year returned at 312, against 364 and 330 in the two previous years, but the decrease is due to the adoption of a stricter definition of the term. The percentage to total strength is 56. Till the conditions of service are improved, it will be impossible to attract educated men to the Force.

13. The Inspector-General notices with approval Colonel Portman's endeavours to instruct the men in drill during the slack season. A good deal still remains to be done in the matter of provision of proper Lines for the men.

14. The report is, on the whole, a record of careful and successful administration under somewhat unfavourable conditions.

B. B. & C. I. AND RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAYS.

(A) CRIME (B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY).

15. Mr. Holland has been in charge since 8th February, 1886. During the period 1st January to 7th February the Senior Inspector officiated. Part I. of the annual report is submitted for these two Railways separately. Part II. is for both together. The Police Forces of the two Railways were amalgamated on 3rd December, 1886. Till that date the Rajputana Police were under the District Superintendent, Ahmedabad.

16. The returns for this Railway also show decrease of crime, only 267 cases having been reported against 327 and 305 in 1885 and 1884. Only 2 cases were struck off as "no crime."

17. Cognisable offences numbered only 167 against 235. The percentage of convictions to arrests has fallen from 79 to 71, and that of cases convicted to cases investigated from 65 to 51. The Commissioner notes that the Superintendent has not offered any explanation of the falling-off.

18. Property reported stolen increased in value from Rs. 3,850 to Rs. 5,005. The figure is comparatively small. The percentage recovered improved rom 52 to 63.

19. No very serious crimes appear to have occurred during the year. Of the total of 167 cognisable offences, 101 were ordinary thefts, and 18 offences against the Railway Laws, Cases of opium-smuggling, which last year had increased in number from 5 to 36, are again returned at the former figure.

20. There was a slight increase in non-cognisable crime. Of the 100 cases dealt with, 82 were under the Railway Act. Out of 129 persons brought to trial 124 were convicted.

(a) CRIME (RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY).

21. The Police Force of this line was under Major Humfrey from 1st January to 17th May, and under Mr. Adams from 18th May to 2nd December, when the amalgamation with the B. B. & G. I. Railway Police took place.

22. Offences reported numbered 68, against 85 and 94 in 1885 and 1884, respectively. Of these, 64 were cognisable and 4 non-cognisable. Of the cognisable cases 43 were ordinary thefts, and of the remainder, 14 were against the Opium, Excise and Railway Laws. The Police were not very successful in dealing with the thefts. Property reported stolen amounted to Rs. 1,532 in value, against Rs. 1,767 last year, but the percentage of recoveries fell from 71 to 56. The decrease in opium-smuggling is satisfactory. The 4 non-cognisable cases were all under the Railway Act.

(b) INTERNAL ECONOMY (B. B. & C. I. AND RAJPUTANA-MALWA FORCES COMBINED).

23. The total strength this year was 494—61 officers and 433 men—against 493 last year. There is a decrease of Rs. 1,725 in total cost of the Force, owing to reduction of pay and travelling allowance of the Superintendent. Mr. Holland considers that owing to rapid development of traffic, and the turbulent behaviour of the people in the vicinity of the Rajputana-Malwa section of the line, it will be necessary to increase the Force. The state of crime as exhibited by the returns would not however appear to render such a step necessary just at present.

24. The Governor in Council is glad to observe a decided improvement in the conduct of the Force. Dismissals numbered only 16 against 27, departmental punishments 151 against 182, and judicial punishments 9 against 13. This is so far satisfactory, but further improvement is much to be desired. It is observed that no individual was rewarded during the year. There were 18 resignations, against 28 last year. Mr. Holland notes the preference shown for employment in the District Police.

25. The education return is decidedly better this year, 43 officers and 176 men being shown as "educated," against 40 and 164, respectively, last year. It is hoped the orders have been strictly attended to in filling in the return.

SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY.

(A) CRIME.

26. Mr. Austin was in charge from 1st January to 31st August, and Mr. Alexander during the rest of the year.

27. Since the close of 1885, 162 miles of new line have been opened, making a total of 395½ miles open. The Railway was in working order last year for only 9 months. In these circumstances a large increase in number of offences might have been anticipated. There were, however, only 94, against 70 last year. Of these, 76 were congnisable, 56 being thefts and 9 against the Railway Laws, and 18 were non-cognisable. The percentages of convictions to persons arrested and brought to trial were 60 and respectively.

28. Property stolen amounted to Rs. 2,842 against Rs. 778 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries rose from 37 to 66.

29. No serious crime was reported. There were three cases of obstruction of the line.

(B) INTERNAL ECONOMY OF THE FORCE.

30. The Force as sanctioned by Government consist of 32 officers and 131 men. Of these, 27 officers and 123 men, or a total of 150, have actually been entertained. Mr. Alexander reports that the conduct of men has not been good. Two were convicted in the Criminal Courts, two dismissed for gross misconduct, and 12, or nearly half the officers, and 25 men were fined departmentally. No rewards were given. The men were however punished mostly for trifling irregularities which Hr. Alexander attributes in great measure to his inability properly to control the men, who for want of accommodation have to live at a distance from the stations. In spite of the admitted unpopularity of the Railway service, Mr. Alexander has found little difficulty in getting recruits. The education return is good. It shows that 85 per cent. of the officers and 69 per cent. of the men are able to read and write. Quarters for the men are urgently required.

31. The Inspector-General commends Mr. Alexander's management, which appears to have been careful and efficient.

32. The following table summarises and contrasts the results of the working of the Forces during 1885 and 1886:—

Name of Railway.	No. of miles	No. of offences		Percentage of convictions to arrests.		Value of Property Stolen.	
		1885	1886	1885	1886	1885	1886.
						Rs.	Rs.
G.I.P. Railway	737½	375	313	69	81	11,338	17,448
B.B. & C.I. Railway	520	327	257	83	82	3,850	5,005
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	111½	85	70	79	100	1,757	1,532
*Southern Maratha Railway	395½	70	94	62	60	778	2,842
Total	1,764½	857	744	..	....	17,723	26,827

* This Railway has increased in length since last year from 234 to 395½ miles.

33. These results are, on the whole, satisfactory, considering the numbers of the Police, and the difficulties the Superintendent have to contend with. Crime generally has decreased very considerably, and hardly any serious cases occurred this year. The percentages of convictions are good, and that of recoveries of stolen property fairly so, when the facilities for making off with property which the Railway affords to thieves, are borne in mind. The unpopularity of the service is apparent from all the reports, and the Governor in Council is fully cognisant of the causes. The returns, however, show, on the whole, that the conduct of the men has improved, and the Governor in Council trusts that still better results will be obtained in the current year. Undoubtedly the absence of Police Lines has much to do with the want of discipline in the rank and file. The men will not be thoroughly under the control of their superior officers till they are all properly housed at the various Stations. The Governor in Council commends this matter to the careful attention of the Agents of the different Railways.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE GOORKHA AND CALDERA.

One of the passengers by the British India steamer Goorkha who has arrived in Calcutta, has supplied the *Englishman* with the following account of the collision with the Caldera in the Red Sea:—

"We were all asleep in our bunks when the collision occurred. The shock and noise were not such as to cause much alarm. I was not in a very great hurry to go on deck, and when I went up there was no excitement or confusion. The captain of the Caldera was calling out to tell us what damage they had sustained and to ask in what condition we were. The stem of the Caldera had been in collision with our port bow, and the steamer was drifting past us at right angles to our port side. After a while we sent a boat alongside and took the Captain with his officers and crew, thirty persons on board the Goorkha. There were no passengers and the cargo, I believe, ground nuts. When daylight appeared, we saw that the stem of the Caldera was completely shattered and twisted round to the port side. Our own damage was an immense cleft, twelve or fourteen feet long, on the port bow. The ship had been struck on its collision bulkhead; so water was not coming in. We closed up the hole with canvas and tarpaulins, and proceeded down the Red Sea. The lascars behaved very well. There had been nothing to frighten them, but they worked hard and willingly, and we, passengers, said so in a testimonial we presented to Captain Burkitt when we left the Goorkha. No reference was made on board to the cause of the accident, and perfect cordiality was observed between our captain and officers and those of the Caldera.

"The next night, that is, the night after the night of the accident, after we had all retired to our berths, Goorkha began to leak, and there were four feet of water in the main hold. So we were all called up and the steamer was put about and very skilfully run into the difficult harbour of Suakin. We spent the day very pleasantly with the English officers of the garrison. We went ashore and played cricket, lawn-tennis, and other games, and were shown over the ramparts, and saw McNeil's *Zeriba* in the distance. In spite of their monotonous, and now perfectly unexciting life, the Europeans at Suakin find means to pass their time. Gazelle can be shot by riding on camels some distance out into the desert. There is only one lady in the place, the wife of the British India Steam Navigation Company's agent. In the evening the officers had dinner with us on board, and we had songs, &c., and passed a good time till midnight. Meanwhile an inquiry into the case of the accident had been held by the Commander of the gunboat Gannet, with what result we did not, of course, hear. Next day we were transferred on board the Australian Lloyd's steamer Flora with all our things, and were taken on to Massowah and thence to Aden, where we were once more, transferred to the P. and O. steamer Thames and brought on to Calcutta. We were much pleased with our treatment on board the Thames, and our best thanks are due to Captain Seaton and the officers of the ship. There were about twenty passengers of us, including six ladies, and besides ten children. So large a number of unexpected passengers put a strain on the accommodation and resources of the Flora, the officers of which, although scarcely able to speak English, were as kind and polite as they could be. Nevertheless we found it very hot and tiresome at Massowah, where we had to stay a day-and-a-half discharging cargo, and some of the passengers did not take kindly to the Austrian way of serving the meals. We saw a number of Italians at Massowah, but no Englishmen."

To the above very interesting account we may add that the Caldera is a French boat, of 2,064 gross tonnage, built at Dumbarton in 1868 and owned by the Compagne Generale Transatlantique.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 13.

ALTHOUGH we have had some ten inches of rain during the week, the weather has not been sufficiently bad to put an entire stop to shipping operations, even in the harbour, and a fair export trade has accordingly been done all things considered. Arrivals of produce, moreover, have been comparatively liberal, the rainfall in the interior having so far been lighter than on the coast; but under ordinary circumstances this state of affairs cannot last long; road traffic must soon be interrupted, and with it a large proportion of our supplies of Seeds, Wheat, and Cotton. In the meantime the volume of exports is sufficiently large to keep homeward Freights very firm at £1-5 for June and £1-2-6 for July loading, at which a good many charters have been effected and engagements made. Imports remain very quiet, no material improvement being anticipated until further on in the monsoon, and only then if prospects are favourable. Money is unchanged, and Sterling Exchange steady at a slight decline on the week. Government Paper tends towards lower rates. Shares are dull.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 3,43,749
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	75,793
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	77,905
Government Securities	Nil ,,	Nil
Loans	Dec. ,,	11,83,851
Bills Discounted	Dec. ,,	1,17,082
Cash with other Banks	Inc. ,,	1,82,260
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. ,,	8,55,031

These figures indicate a diminution of 12 lakhs in the trade demand, and to that extent the market may be called easier in tone, although practically charges for accommodation remain the same at 6 per cent. with the Bank and 5 to 5½ per cent. per annum outside. Nor do we look for any material reduction from these rates in the immediate future, as any decrease in the demand for money arising from reduced export requirements will be materially counterbalanced by the finance necessary to carry forward the large stocks of imports which are going into consumption very slowly.

EXCHANGE.—Unusual steadiness still continues the most prominent feature of the market for sterling, the fluctuations throughout the week having been quite insignificant. In our last weekly report our closing quotations for ready bills were 1s. 4 27-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 1-32d. for 3 months' Credits. On mail-day the latter receded 1-32d., and an all round decline of that extent took place on Wednesday, which was repeated again on Thursday, notwithstanding the comparatively full rates obtained at the weekly biddings for Council drafts. Since then no quotable alteration has taken place until this afternoon, when an advance of 1-32d. has been named for Credits, making the closing rates for to-morrow's mail:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 25-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 27-32d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 4⅞d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 4 15-16d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 5d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 3-32d.	,,
France	3 ,,	1·78½	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1·80½	,,

An average but not a large business has been done considering the period of the season in private bills, but the amount of Bank paper sold has been very light. To this continued absence of demand for remittance is attributable the firmness still displayed in forward rates, quotations for delivery up to the end of August being only 1-32d. under to-day's level for ready bills both Bank and private, while the difference up to the end of the year is only ⅛d. to 5-32d. In this steadiness, however, we do not read ultimate strength. Against that the ruling influences are too powerful, and the rupee in our opinion will do well if it maintains itself up to forward quotations.

Bar Silver in London has receded to 43⅞d per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 4 25-32d. per rupee. The shipments to this side are not large, although as they arrive they go into the market, not to the Mint, showing that importers are getting a better rate of remittance than the Mint out-turn would afford.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A very quiet market has prevailed of late, and values have evinced an easier tendency throughout. Fours opened at Rs. 97 11-16, but on Wednesday gave way to Rs. 97 9-16, from which recovery to Rs. 97⅝ took place on Thursday. This remained the quotation until to-day, when a recurrence to Rs. 97 9-16 took place, and at that the feeling is not strong. For delivery at the end of the month there have been sellers as a rule at Rs. 97½ without finding many buyers. Fours-and-a-half stood at Rs. 102½ a week ago, but on mail-day they declined to Rs. 102⅜, and on Wednesday to Rs. 102, from which there has been no recovery since.

Port Trust Bonds continue neglected at Rs. 91. Municipal 5 per cent. bonds are firm at Rs. 101¼.

SHARES.—No indications of activity are yet apparent, and values are without decided tendency either way, the changes in our list of quotations upwards and downwards being pretty evenly balanced. In *Banks* we notice a decline of Rs. 1¼ in Bank of Bombays which, however, are very firm at Rs. 770. Nationals have improved to Rs. 112 at which they are in request. In *Press* Companies we note an improvement of Rs. 3½ in Bombay, Rs. 5 in Mofussils, and Rs. 7½ in Volkarts, but French Press and Khangaum are both Rs. 5 lower. For *Spinning and Weaving Mills* the tone is fairly firm, and we quote a rise during the week of Re. 1 in Leopold, Rs. 2½ in Oriental, Rs. 5 in Coorla and James Greaves, Rs. 10 in Alfred, Alliance, Bombay United, Connaught, and Sholapore, and Rs. 20 in Jewraz Balloo. On the other hand there has been a fall of Rs. 5 in Dhun, Manockjee Petit, and Ripon, Rs. 10 in Empress and Hindustan, Rs. 15 in Bombay, Morarjee Goculdas, and Soonderdas, Rs. 20 in Western India, and Rs. 40 in Khandeish. In the *Miscellaneous* list, Bombay Ice Company's shares are Rs. 3, Kemp and Company Rs. 11, and Treacher and Company Rs. 15 higher. Bombay-Barmah Trading Co. have declined Rs. 25 in first and Rs. 10 in second issue, Port Cannings are weaker by Rs. 2½. In Flour Mills Bombay are wanted at Rs. 475, Bapty Bros. have changed hands at Rs. 85, others are practically unquotable.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS:—Quiet but steady at unaltered prices must still remain the gist of our report, the clearances from the bazaar during the week being only estimated at 2,500 to 3,000 packages, while under firm offer for future shipment the transactions have probably not been more than a half of that. Some little speculative buying is reported on the part of native capitalists who guided by the margin shown by Manchester prices against Bombay anticipate being able to make at least a fair rate of interest on their money. To enable them to do that however we must see a material change from the existing condition of affairs which is the reverse of encouraging. Stocks, no doubt, are decreasing in consequence of reduced supplies, but not at all at a rate promising an early resumption of buying on the part of dealers. That may come perhaps when sufficient rain has fallen throughout the country to render crop prospects fairly assured, but should the monsoon prove light and unfavorable the outlook for importers would be most unpromising.

For *Local Goods* the enquiry is slow at barely previous prices and stocks are beginning to accumulate in manufacturer's hands.

TWIST.—A very steady market prevails for both Grey and Coloured Yarns owing to moderate supplies and prices are well maintained. *Bombay Spinnings* are dull and tending lower the business of the week being put at not more than 3,000 bales.

METALS.—*Copper* is in less active request again and we call prices As. 4 per cwt. lower at Rs. 33¼ ready and Rs. 33⅜ per cwt. to arrive for Braziers in bundles. *Yellow Metal* is also dull of sale at unchanged values on the spot but As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. lower to arrive, say Rs, 28¼ to Rs. 28½ for Braziers. *Iron* is quiet and rather lower for common Welsh Bars.

COALS are very dull with nothing at all doing forward. A steamer cargo of Cardiff in harbour is being retailed at Rs. 16⅜ alongside, and sellers ask that rate for July-August shipment without leading to business.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Firm as the home advices have continued to be since last mail left they have not as a rule led to a large business being done for export. Last Thursnay some 3,000 bales were reported to have been taken up by shippers, but both before and since the transactions have been limited to a few hundred bales here and there. The local mills however continue to pick up a fair quantity from day to day and no doubt will do so while moderately fine weather continues and decent quality can be obtained. Such demand as there has been has mainly run on the better classes of stapled Omras which being at the same time scarce have commanded on advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. For other growths prices are mostly unaltered, perhaps in the case of Bengals of which stocks are large a partial rupee lower. The receipts for the seven days total 12,000 bales less than the preceding week, but are nevertheless slightly larger than the corresponding week of last year. The clearances for sea on the other hand have been 32,000 bales less than the previous week, and 30,000 less than the same week of 1886. Unless bad weather sets in however the clearances for the six months look like just tapping the million bales.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay up to date are as follows:—

	Season 1886-87. Bales.	Season 1885-86. Bales.
Bengals	255,500	212,000
Oomras—		
Berar	318,000	307,000
Khandeish	260,500	171,000
Barsee & Nuggur	79,000	65,000
Dholleras	313,000	315,000
Broach	108,750	160,000
Compta and Dharwar	78,000	38,000
Scind and Persian	38,000	26,000
Hingunghat	19,800	16,000
Westerns & Madras	5,750	7,000
	1,476,300	1,317,000

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	42,202	38,994	33,604
Since 1st January	1,337,491	1,244,048	907,749
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	41,449	77,372	49,706
Since 1st January	930,108	833,611	599,676
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	274	603	1,445
Since 1st January	22,169	37,288	38,933

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalent in sterling cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 160	= 3 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 145	= 3 7-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 140	= 3 3-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 136	= 3 1-32d.
Omra, Fully Good	do. (G.Staple)	,, 207	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Good	do. do.	,, 200	= 4 11-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do. do.	,, 193	= 4 3-16d.
Khandeish, Good	do.	,, 189	= 4⅛d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 180	= 3 15-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	do.	,, 190	= 4⅛d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 184	= 4d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 176	= 3 27-32d.
Broach Good	do. Nominal	,, 226	= 4⅞ d.
Dhollera, Fine,	do. do.	,, 128	= 4 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 206	= 4 15-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 196	= 4⅜d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,		,, 204	= 4 13-32d.
Westerns, Good, June July		,, 190	= 4⅛d.

WHEAT:—The setting in of the rains has reduced supplies from an average of 100,000 cwts to 86,000 cwts, per day, but even the latter figure is considerably above the corresponding period of previous years and for this advanced period of the season a large business has been done of late. Prices in the early part of the week were very firmly held, but within the part two or three days have been weaker owing to the tenor of home advices. Dealers however are not keen sellers forward having a strong belief in prices, based on the shortness of the crop in most districts except the Central Provinces. The following are to-day's quotations:—

White Pessy, No. 1	Ready	Rs. 4-9-6	Per cwt.
Laskari, No. 1	,,	,, 4-5-0	,,
Khatha (Hard Red), Fine	,,	,, 4-2-0	,,
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	,,	,, 4-8-0	,,
Delhi, White	,,	,, 4-7-0	,,
Do. Red	,,	,, 4-3-0	,,
Hard Yellow Khandwa	,,	,, 5-0-0	,,
Kathi, Red, Nagpore	,,	,, 4-3-0	,,

SEEDS.—*Linseed.* The high price ruling for some time back has attracted supplies in considerable quantities under the influence of which the quotations to-day is rather easier at Rs. 6-6½ per cwt. *Rapseed* is also coming forward more freely, and for Yellow Guzerat the price has receded to Rs. 6-3 and for Red Cawnpore to Rs. 5-4 per cwt. *Poppy Seed* is in strong demand at advancing rates. *Gingelly* is quiet at former figures.

The Comparative Impotts of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	605,621	508,526	314,196
,, Since 1st Jan.	,359,574	6,980,732	57,17,437
Linseed—For the week	103,575	82,253	110,709
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,744,445	2,880,450	3,965,179
Rapeseed—For the week	74,9·3	82,801	83,500
,, Since 1st Jan	511,083	861,760	1,023,718
Gingelly Seed—For the week	16,807	11,205	4,228
,, Since 1st Jan.	797,684	769,030	988,997

(For Bank Bills and Stock List see page 6.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

HIS LORDSHIP the BISHOP of DAMAUN will be solemnly received THIS EVENING at 6-30 in the Church of N. S. DA GLORIA, at Mazagon. This notice supersedes all previously issued.

ESTANISLAU P. V. DE SOUZA,
Vicar-General of the North.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BALCHER—April 21, at Anerley, London, S. E., England, P. F. Balcher, C. E., Contractor, aged 52 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BRESLAUER—June 13, at Bombay, the wife of M. Breslauer, of a son.

DE BOVIS—June 13, at No. 5, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the wife of F. de Bovis, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

THOMPSON—June 6, at Ghazipur, N.-W. P, the wife of R M Thompson, Supervisor, P W D, of a son.

WATSON—June 6, at "Oakhurst," Murree, the wife of Major A Watson, East Lancashire (XXXth) Regiment, of a daughter.

WINTLE—June 8, at Comillah, Tipperah, the wife of C M Wintle, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BILLINGS—June 8, at Cawnpore, the infant son of Lieutenant C H Billings, B S C.

HAY—Lost on board the S S Sir John Lawrence in the Cyclone of the 25th of May, James Hay, of Greenock, Scotland, deeply lamented by a sorrowing wife and many friends.

MOTLEY—June 6, on board of the R S N Co's steamer Burmah of Croup, Kathleen Osburn, the infant daughter of Francis and Kathleen Motley, aged 13 months.

PEPPE—May 25, at Gorakhpur, Sophia Rosalie, the dear wife of W Claxton Peppe, of Birdpur.

THOMPSON—May 8, at Doomurreah, North Bhangulpore, Vincent Reginald, the beloved son of Henry Arthur and Eliza Maria Thompson, aged 15 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1887.

THE application to Government by the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for permission to raise the remainder of the Tansa Water Works Loan in the open market leads us once more to refer to the very important question of Municipal finance and account-keeping. The Tansa Lake and works subsidiary thereto are estimated to cost Rs. 1,23,00,000 and the effort to induce the Government of India to advance this sum on any terms having failed, it is proposed to raise it by loan in the open market, unguaranteed by Government bearing interest at 5 per cent. 17 lakhs of the amount have already been borrowed at par, and the sanction of Government is now sought to raise the remaining 106 lakhs. Before this sanction can be given some healthy preliminaries have to be gone through and certain information published to enable the lenders to form an opinion of the sort of security offered to them, and the Municipal tax-payers to judge of the liabilities about to be incurred on their behalf. Statement A attached to the Municipal Commissioner's application gives a somewhat clearer idea of the estimated Municipal income for 1887-88 than is given in the published weekly accounts noticed in a recent issue, and apportions it in three divisions—(1) Taxation proper, Rs. 28,92,750; (2) Recoveries for services rendered, Rs. 10,81,000; and (3) Receipts, from property and miscellaneous receipts Rs. 4,82,800, making up the estimated figures for 1887-88 to Rs. 44,57,050. Statement B gives the actual revenue and receipts for the three years 1883-84, 1884-85 and 1885-86, 1886-87 for some reason being left out, but unfortunately not in the same form as that of statement A, and with all, or nearly all, the imperfections noticed in our previous article. Statement C gives similar information for expenditure, while Statement D professes to show the exact amount of money owed by the Municipality, the annual liabilities, interest and sinking fund on account of various loans and the dates on which the loans will be liquidated. It would appear from this latter form that the Municipality owes a capital sum of Rs. 1,69,46,999, including the 17 lakhs already borrowed on account of the Tansa Water Works, and an annual liability for interest and sinking fund of Rs. 13,59,608. Several small loans amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 17,38,000 fall due in September and April next, but, apparently, the money required to pay them off has already been provided, and the only effect of the falling in of these loans on the Municipal accounts is a reduced net interest charge of Rs. 29,000. The 169 lakhs owing by the Municipality are expected to be liquidated by the present annual payments as follows; Consolidated Tulsi Loan in 1910, 53 lakhs; Vehar Water Works Loan in 1915, 30 lakhs; New Drainage Loan in 1918, 25 lakhs; New 44 lakh Loan in 1925, 44 lakhs, First Tansa Loan in 1946, 17 lakhs, total 169 lakhs. The first two loans are due to Government, and the instalments paid are, after deduction of interest due, applied to the reduction of the debt.

The above figures therefore show what is actually due on the date the statement was made up, and the balances will, under the Government system, gradually, lessen from year year until they disappear altogether. The other three loans are however on a different footing. They were borrowed in the open market. and apparently a sinking fund has been formed for each to enable it to be repaid on the dates indicated above. The new drainage loan was originally for Rs. 26,94,000, and now stands at Rs. 25,12,500, so that a portion of it has apparently been redeemed and cancelled. The new 44 lakh loan was obviously for the amount named, and it still stands at that figure, the interest on which at 5 per cent. amounts to Rs. 2,20,000, but the amount charged against it for interest and sinking fund is Rs. 2,45,000, so that Rs. 25,000 per annum have been credited to a sinking fund, and the Municipality has thus already provided for part of the 44 lakhs. It is therefore clearly inaccurate to show the whole 44 lakhs as still due without also showing the balance at credit of the sinking fund. Similarly with the Tansa Loan of 17 lakhs, the interest charge is Rs. 85,000 only, while the charge for interest and sinking fund is Rs. 3,70,000, leaving Rs. 2,85,000 for the sinking fund. If an adjustment on account of this new loan has yet been made in connection with the sinking fund, it is clearly inaccurate to show the 17 lakhs as still due. The sinking fund of the 44 lakh loan would appear from the above to be Rs. 25,000 per annum. Without entering into an actuarial calculation as to whether or not this sum will enable the Corporation to pay off the loan according to the terms on which it was borrowed "in 40 years or less than 40 years," we would invite particular attention to the disproportion between this sinking fund and that provided for the 17 lakhs Tansa Loan. Rs. 2,85,000 per annum to clear a loan of 17 lakhs in "60 years," and Rs. 25,000 to clear one of 44 lakhs in "40 years or less than 40 years," does not strike one as a particularly accurate way of apportioning matters. Has the Municipality started a sinking fund already for the 106 lakhs it now seeks permission to borrow? Or of what does the charge of Rs. 3,70,000 consist? As already shown Rs. 85,000 represents interest on the 17 lakhs, and the difference of Rs. 2,85,000 is obviously altogether in excess of what is required to repay a loan of 17 lakhs in 60 years. Clearly therefore the statement is most misleading.

The statements now under consideration certainly show the urgent necessity for reform in the Municipal accounts. The classification of expenditure leaves much to be desired. There seems in fact to be no recognized system of classification. Medical charges, for instance, are scattered all over the account in a most confusing way. The Municipal Commissioner might do worse than call to his aid a committee of experts to suggest a more scientific formula for classifying his accounts, which, as they are at present prepared, are not likely to be understood even by himself. It would appear that during the three years 1883-84, 1884-85 and 1885-86 the revenue of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 1,24,25,000 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,16,63,000, so that in the three years there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 7,62,000 which is so far a satisfactory feature of the accounts. But, what has become of the money? Clearly, until the Municipal Commissioner publishes a "general balance sheet" such as that suggested the other day by our correspondent "Accountant," we shall know nothing of the real position of Municipal affairs. Large sums of money have been borrowed, and we are not told whether they have all been spent or not, or on what they have been spent. Reserve funds have been formed for the "Municipal Building," Nesbit Road Bridge, and we do not know how the accounts stand. We know that there has been a loan with the Bank of Bombay, but we are not told whether or not it has been repaid. We have "advances" and we have "deposits," but there is nothing to show how the accounts stand. We have a cash balance, it is presumed, and some very important balances in Government Securities, but we are kept in complete ignorance about them. Last, but by no means least, we have hopeless confusion between "capital" and "revenue" of which there is much evidence in the statements we are now commenting on. In 1884-85 there is a somewhat extraordinary entry—"Loss on sale of the Panwell Factory, Rs. 1,60,997-12-0." Now if a factory is sold it ought to bring in money, whether the sale was at a loss or a profit, but there is no sign of any credit, so that the Municipality is, so far as these published accounts show, minus not only its Brick Factory but also Rs. 1,60,997-12-0 written off as a loss. It may be of course that the factory was paid for from "capital," and that the whole capital charge has been re-credited to capital and spent on some capital work which may, we would fain hope, be more useful than the unfortunate Panwell Brick Factory. But surely this should be shown in the published accounts. It seem clear therefore, as we remarked the other day, that the Municipal accounts require considerable reform in the direction of consistency, lucidity and orderly arrangement, and it is to be hoped that the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council will lose no time in introducing the much-needed reforms.

THE approaching completion of the surveys for a line of railway from Pattiala westward seems to bring us within measurable distance of a further and a more effectual opening up of the rich wheat and seed growing country watered by the Sirhind Canal and its branches. Of the commercial importance of the projected line enough has been said in these columns. It is sufficient now to take note of the enterprising spirit which the Pattiala Durbar have shown in the matter, and to commend it to other native States who have capital unemployed, and whose communications with the great trunk lines are inadequate for the development of their resources. The Durbar are acting wisely in surveying alternative routes, though they have advisers at a distance who, having already marked out a route through the Sutlej Valley to the North-Western line at Bahawalpur, would counsel them to join the Rewari-Ferozepore line at Batinda, so that a straight course may be marked out for a line from Batinda to Bahawalpur which will take the produce of the Ludhiana, Umballa and Pattiala districts to Karachi. A good deal, undoubtedly, hinges upon the question whether when a line is brought from the Pattiala district to the Rewari-Ferozepore line it should be continued westward to Bahawalpur. We can understand, as we can respect, the motives which actuate the Chamber of Commerce of Karachi in advocating this continuation through the Sutlej Valley. But in regard to this project, as in regard to the railway through the Sind desert which finds favour at Karachi, people seem to have taken account of terminal points, and to have forgotten all about intermediate spaces. A line in mathematics is the shortest distance between two points; a railway line—unless Czar Nicholas is the constructor—has to be laid down with some regard to what lies between A and B. Have those who ask that Bahawalpur shall be joined with Sirsa or Batinda been more careful to inquire into the potential traffic of the country intervening between the latter places and Bahawalpur—over two-hundred miles as the crow flies—than they have been in asking how the Sind desert is going to supply traffic for the Pachbodra-Hyderabad line? Lines already in existence would offer an easy access to the sea for the produce of the Pattiala district. A shorter route might be marked out, but those who advocate it should make certain that the country through which the projected extension would run would yield a reasonable amount of traffic. The line which the Pattiala Durbar propose to construct will, however, make at least a good beginning, and until that is made no one will look for an immediate commencement of the line to Bahawalpur. In this connection it is curious to note how an engineering paper, which ought not to have gone wrong on such a point, has confused two distinct projects. Originally, "Indian Engineering" says, the project was recommended solely on military reasons, and not, as now, on commercial grounds. And then it quotes Colonel Stanton's report condemning the country through which it is proposed to run it as absolute desert, and declaring that it could not be a success commercially. Finally its quotes a recent article from our own columns, in which an equally gloomy estimate is formed. We should be sorry if it were supposed that we had thus spoken of the Sutlej Valley. Colonel Stanton and ourselves had in view one of the projects for a railway through Sind to which public attention has been directed of late. Neither in his reports nor in our columns has the Bahawalpur scheme been thus slightingly spoken of.

THE result of the proceedings for alleged defamation which have occupied the Magistrate's Court at Poona, and filled several of our columns, for a couple of days, is possibly not the less satisfactory to all parties concerned, because there will be a general consensus of opinion that there was no necessity whatever for taking any action in the matter. Still a certain amount of interest always attaches to the history of the sale of a horse, which makes the chronicle of the recital in a Court of Justice almost vie with that of proceedings in the Divorce Court. Mr. Baggallay bought for Rs. 700 a horse which belonged to Mr. Tobin, who was out of pocket some Rs. 600 by the animal, which however had won the first prize at the Poona Horse Show. The profit on the transaction was not large; but when it appeared that the age had been under-estimated by the purchaser, hundred rupees was at once taken off, which reduced the profits to nil. Unluckily the horse got lame soon after; hearsay says that it was kicked in the stable, but anyhow it fell lame. Naturally Mr. Baggallay felt aggrieved at this; and he talked to the officers at a mess dinner of his misfortune. He admits that he said that it was difficult to believe that Mr. Tobin was not aware of what his servant had told him to the effect that the horse was only eight years of age. Mr. Tobin denies that he knew anything about what his servant had said, and Mr. Baggallay must have been very simple to attach any importance to what a servant would say on a matter of which he was probably quite ignorant. The story grew, and it was alleged that officers had been told that Mr. Tobin had "sold him" or "stuck him" This was denied, and no evidence sustaining the impression appears to have prevailed that such an allegation was made or implied was forthcoming. The memories of the officers who were examined to make out the case were, in the opinion of Mr. Burder, who conducted the case for the defence, as Mr. Roughton did for the complainant, in a chaotic state as to what had really been said. The Magistrate, Colonel LaTouche, very rightly decided that no case of defamation had been made out. Mr. Tobin has all the same the satisfaction of feeling that he has established beyond all doubt his "bona fides" in the matter of the sale of the horse. He declined to warrant the horse as one that it would be safe for a timid lady to ride, and he was not asked any question about its age. Mr. Baggallay seemed to regard the placidity of age as a qualification in itself, and it was only when the horse went lame that he appears to have thought that he made a bad bargain. It could be wished that Mr. Burder had been instructed under the circumstances to express regret that a wrong interpretation had been given to remarks uttered in the exuberance and expansion of after-dinner discourse on horses and the perils of buyers. The theory that Mr. Tobin having bought and sold a horse should not be "thin-skinned if things were said about him just as of other horse dealers," will not find general acceptance; it is a pity that Mr. Burder thought it necessary, in the interest of his client, to spoil his technical triumph by an unwarrantable insinuation.

WE have never made much of the political significance of Dhuleep Singh's coquettings with Russia, and we commend to the notice of those who have supposed it might have an unfavourable influence upon the Sikhs an incident of which information has reached us from Umritsur. In the Golden Temple of that city, the religious capital of the Sikh people—the temple which was lavishly beautified by Runjeet Singh—it was until lately the custom to offer daily prayers for the safety and prosperity of his son Dhuleep. But the other day the report was spread in the bazaar of Umritsur that Dhuleep Singh had gone over to the Russians and was plotting mischief with them against the British raj. Thereupon the priests of the Golden Temple decided that Dhuleep Singh was no longer worth praying for, and the daily prayers for him have ceased. M. Katkoff and others in Moscow and St. Petersburg should take note of this.

NOTES FROM MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, MAY 28.

SINCE last writing the 4th Brigade still keep up their record in the way of suppressing dacoities, and a telegram from the 1st Brigade says that Boh Poh Tak, an outlaw from Lower Burma, turned up at the village of Natsein, on the 19th instant, with a band of men armed with breechloaders, and plundered the abovementioned place. That day twenty-five sabres of the 7th Bengal Cavalry went in pursuit and tracked the Boh to his jungle camp, and took it by surprise, capturing a lot of dahs and six guns. Our loss was two sowars killed, but the Boh escaped unluckily. The Limbin Prince, who was in hiding in the the Shan States, surrendered to the Acting Superintendent, Mr. Scott, and has been sent in to Mandalay. There is no news of any importance from the Northern Division, except that the effects of the great heat is experienced, and rain is very anxiously looked for. Several cases of sunstroke have occurred. The country round about Swebo is still harassed by small bands of dacoits, but although the country is demoralised in consequence, the boat traffic on the Chindwin river is increasing rapidly, which is a good sign. This is apparently due to the new rules for river patrolling, as a very elaborate scheme has been drawn out, and every available steam-launch and stern wheel steamers has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of each division. A number of dacoits have been seized in Ava, Meiktila and Yemethen. Every out-station, having now been connected by telegraph with the head-quarter stations, the telegraph section of the Madras Sappers and Miners has left for Bangalore. They deserve well of their country, as under very trying circumstances they have placed a network of wires all over the newly-acquired region.

A tribute has been paid to our late Commissioner, Sir C. Bernard, as the Ruby Mines Sanitarium has been called Bernard Myo, a well-deserved memento of good work done. In my last letter I mentioned a bad storm which had occurred here. I since have heard that the telegraph office was struck, but the electric fluid passed off harmlessly through the earth wire. An unfortunate man working on the railway line near the ancient capital of Burma-Amarapoora was struck dead by the lightning during the same storm.

The Queen's Birthday was celebrated by the usual parade, a salute being fired by the Mountain Battery. On account of the early hour there were not many spectators, although nearly all the civilian inhabitants were present. The Brigade was under the command of Brigadier-General Wolseley, C.B., A.D.-C., and consisted of the following troops, who were in line at open order:—7th Bengal Cavalry, 1-1 Eastern Division R. A. (Mountain Battery), Mounted Infantry, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, 10th Regiment Bengal Infantry, 17th Madras Infantry and 25th Bombay Light Infantry. 7-1 Cinque Ports R. A. and the 2nd Regiment Hyderabad Contingent did not take part in the show. At 7 a.m. the parade was handed over to Major-General Sir G. White, V.C., K.C.B., Commanding the Upper-Burma Field Force, who, after the artillery had fired the usual salute of 31 guns, called for three cheers for the Queen. After that the march-past took place; and here I must quote from the local paper, as I was not able to see it myself. "The 7th Bengal Cavalry went first, the splendid condition of their horses being generally commented on; they were followed by the Royal Munster Fusiliers, who presented a most serviceable appearance. Next came the Sappers and Miners and 10th B. I.; the latter were noticeable for their size and the soldierlike condition of their men; the 25th Bo. L. I., who came last, and have been a long time in the country, marched past in a manner worthy of the best Light Infantry traditions. The Mounted Infantry who came after the Cavalry, were quite a feature in the parade and looked well and businesslike and quite the force for the country, but they were a little diminished in their effect by coming after the cavalry, their ponies being quite dwarfed by the horses of the 7th B. C.

Colonel Steadman, the new Inspector-General of Police, has taken over charge of his duties and has left for a tour in the districts to have a look at his work, Mr. Daly, who was acting for him, having also returned to his former post. To this officer is mainly due the praise for having succeeded in bringing the present police levies to their present state of efficiency, and it is to be hoped that sight will not be lost of him during the downpour of honours and preferments expected on the 20th of June. A rumour has gained ground here that a corps of observation is about to be sent to the frontier of Afghanistan at once consequent on the Ghilzai troubles and the refusal of Russia to come to terms over the boundary. It is a far cry from Burma to Afghanistan, but I hear all the fire-eaters here are volunteering for service there.

Sir Gorge White is to go to Bangalore, I hear very soon, and every one is anxious to hear who is to be his successor; it will be hard to find a better one.

A good deal of grumbling amongst those who aspire to honours in the Burman language has been caused by the hardness of the test imposed in the elementary standard, by which a great number of examinees have been plucked. I cannot speak from my own knowledge, but there is apparently a difference between the stiffness of the questions asked and the petitions to be read in the examinations held in Mandalay itself and in the surrounding districts. Burmese is known to be a hard language, and that is why there are so many standards, and it will not do to discourage beginners, for of course they cannot be expected to speak or read up to the standard of missionaries and others who are well acquainted with the country.

Jubilee sports on a grand scale are to be held here on the 20th June, and the Brigadier-General of the 1st Brigade has very graciously given several prizes to be shot for at a rifle meeting to be held shortly. I see that the matter of the supersession in the Burma Police has been brought before Parliament, and no doubt will now be settled. It is a pity that one of the appointments in the staff of the new Inspector-General of Military Police could not have been given to some deserving police officer already in the country, instead of bringing the whole *personnel* from India.

THE GOVERNMENT AND BOMBAY OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one of those who signed the memorial to Government respecting the appointment of a Covenanted Civilian to the post of Chief Magistrate, I feel indebted to you and your contemporaries for the able manner in which you have discussed the subject. In courteous well-chosen language, which of itself should be a lesson in manners to the "very superior person" credited with the authorship of the resolution, you have skilfully exposed the sophistical arguments of that remarkable document, and from a journalistic point of view have possibly sufficiently answered it. You will pardon me, however, for suggesting that, in discussing the numerous points open to criticism in the matter, style, and logic of the resolution, there has been a tendency to obscure some of its most important features from what appears to me the point of view of the signatories to the petition. These features, with your permission, I wish to bring prominently to the notice of the public. The first is that by a common controversial trick, utterly beneath the dignity of a State paper, Government convert the broad question at issue into a discussion on the personal merits of the two postulants for the office. In the first paragraph of the resolution they state "the memorialists ask that for certain reasons which they described as grave, serious and weighty, the Governor in Council will cancel the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey and put Mr. Webb in his place." This, I submit, is a deliberate misrepresentation of the real object of the petition, in which, consisting of sixteen paragraphs, Mr. Webb's name does not occur till the thirteenth. Through the appointment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey and the slighting Mr. Webb's claims, the attention of the public was drawn to the principle involved, and it was practically impossible in contending for that principle to omit mentioning the respective names; but in my own case, and I feel sure I speak the views of the majority of the petitioners, my aim in signing the petition was to object for the reasons given, and which I still think were "grave, serious and weighty," to the appointment of a Civilian instead of a member of the local Bar to the Chief Magistracy.

This preliminary misstatement of the case enables Government to ignore in their reply some of the most telling objections urged by the petition, which I hold to be the second prominent feature of the resolution, not so far adequately emphasised. No answer whatever has been vouchsafed, for instance, to the argument that it is most objectionable to have frequent changes in the holder of the post. In my humble opinion no graver reason exists against placing a Civilian on the bench of the Chief Magistrate's Court. In few posts is the necessity greater for continuity of practice and mode of doing business, and to no official more than the Chief Magistrate is the advantage of lengthened experience more apparent. Yet Government have not a word to say on this point, although the alteration in the mode of filling the appointment must admittedly entail continual change of incumbents.

The third leading feature apparent in the position assumed by Government is perhaps the most important, and is, I venture to think, one which the memorialists cannot afford to leave where it now stands; constituting, as it does, a flat refusal of the immemorial public right of petition. If the Government resolution expresses one thing more clearly than another, it is that they will admit no public criticism of, or representations regarding, an appointment once it has been gazetted. A more intolerable and unconstitutional piece of assumption could scarcely be imagined, and the three highly-paid gentlemen who constitute "H. E. the Governor in Council" seem to me to stand as much in need of a lesson on their relations and duties to the public, and the taxpayers whose servants they are, as they do in ordinary civility. I distinctly join issue on this point, and aver that the public have the right, both in theory and practice, to criticise and petition against the introduction of a new and objectionable principle in making important appointments, and that they were well within that right in the case under discussion. To the memorialists the manner of man who holds the position of Chief Magistrate in Bombay is a matter of serious moment, much more so indeed than the character of the Civil Servant who may be elevated to be Member of Council. In that exalted position, or even the one stage above it, a little twaddling sentimentality can do no harm, and the appointments after all are for a comparatively short tenure; but to the merchants, shipowners, employers of labour and owners of property represented by the signatures to the memorial, it is a very different matter who is first Police Magistrate, and the administrator in the first stage of the criminal, and to a certain extent also, of the civil law of the land.

The fact that a large number of the memorialists have been out of Bombay during the fortnight which has elapsed since the answering resolution saw the light, no doubt accounts for the silence with which it has been received, but I think it is time action were taken to place the matter at issue on a different footing. A public meeting of the inhabitants to adopt a memorial to the Secretary of State would no doubt be the proper form for the movement to take, but possibly forwarding the original memorial would answer the same purpose, only let action be taken without further delay.—Yours, &c.,

CITIZEN.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 12.—The barometer has risen slightly in North-Eastern India and fallen elsewhere. The changes are small, except in Orissia, Ganjam and the Circars. The depression in the Bay has commenced to move westwards and is approaching the Ganjam Coast. This disturbance appears to be somewhat feeble and diffused in character. The Bombay current continues to give heavy rain to Malabar and the Bombay Coasts. Ratnagiri received yesterday seven inches; Goa five inches; Karwar three inches; Mangalore and Bombay, two inches; Mercara, Surat, Nagpur and Raipur, one inch. Rain has fallen in the West Coast Districts of the Bay. In connection with the disturbance, Vizagapatam reports five inches; Masulipatam two inches; also showers have fallen in Burma, Assam and South Bengal. The Bombay current is at present strong. A depression in the Bay will probably pass into the Central Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	9 80	10 34	8 13	10 69
June 12, Sunday	1 40	1 40	1 30	0 88
,, 13, Monday	0 05	0 00	0 07	......
Total	11 25	11 74	9 50	11 57

MALABAR HILL.

	Inch.	Cents.
Previously registered	5	65
June, 12, up to 12 noon	3	85
Total	9	50

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE JUBILEE REJOICINGS.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Her Majesty the Queen, in deference to public wishes, will wear the Royal Crown and Robes at the ceremony in Westminster Abbey on Jubilee Day. Her Majesty will, however, wear ordinary attire with Orders and Decorations on the way to the Abbey.

The Jubilee Day will be the occasion of an immense military display in London, and all branches of the Service will be represented.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince Albert Victor and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have arrived in London.

THE ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, JUNE 12.

The latest bulletins state that the Emperor William slept better last night, and that the abdominal pains have abated.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung*, in an article on the coming Jubilee of Queen Victoria, hopes that the relations founded on mutual confidence between England and Germany will be maintained in the future.

TURKEY AND THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 12.

One of the changes which Turkey proposes should be made in the Egyptian Convention is that Turkey alone should be entitled to send troops to Egypt to restore order in the event of internal disorders there.

THE TRADE PROSPECTS OF YUNAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

The following information, gathered from recent sources, bears upon the prospects of the trade between Burma and Yunan :—Yunan is an elevated plateau 4,000 to 8.000 feet above the sea, and exhibits, as compared with Burma, a great difference of climate and productions. Yunan will not grow cotton, tobacco, or tea, which are necessities to China. Tobacco comes at present from the Shu, Chuat and Kwang provinces, and tea from the Shan States, outside Shu and Mach, but the supply of the latter is insufficient even at present, and the people of South Yunan drink all sorts of decoctions in its stead. Salt is produced in many parts of Yunan, but the supply is insufficient, and this should be an increasing import from Bhamo as the western parts of the provinces fill up. Burmese cotton at present comes as far east as Yunan, for western Yunan is richer than the eastern part of the province bordering on Tonquin, and is being populated more quickly and by a more vigorous race, and there are prospects of a profitable expansion of trade in that direction.

THE MADRAS RACE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 13.

The Rajah of Venkatagiri has promised to give at the next Madras Race Meeting a cup, valued Rs. 1,000, or its equivalent in specie, for a race open to all English and Colonial horses ; and a cup or specie, value Rs. 500, for Arabs. The movement has been set on foot in an endeavour to resuscitate the past prestige of the Guindy Races, which formerly were one of the chief events of the season here. The movement has the support of the Governor and leading native noblemen.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

The Governor's birthday was on Saturday. He enjoys extremely good health. He leaves Ooty on the 17th for Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here this afternoon, three days before the due date.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 11.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall left here this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Quetta left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 12.

The Anchor Line s. s. Belgravia, homeward bound passed the Canal on the 10th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Nubia left here for Bombay to-day.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 13.

The s. s. Venetia (extra), which left Bombay on 31st May, arrived here on the 10th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent. „	71¼
3 per cent. Consols	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	43¾

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, June 12.

10 p.m.	81·4

MONDAY, June 13.

6 a.m.	80·7
10 a.m.	83·7
2 p.m.	83·8
4 p.m.	82·8

A VARIETY of business was transacted at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday. The battle of the sites was fought over again on the presentation of a report by the Committee which had been appointed to consider the question of the site for the new Municipal offices. The Committee recommended that the proposal to take over the Town Hall should be abandoned, and that the site opposite the Sailors' Home should be selected for the purpose. After some discussion, the report was adopted, and it was agreed to call upon Mr. Chisholm to prepare a fresh design to meet the Committee's recommendations. The next discussion arose on the Acting Commissioner asking the opinion of the Corporation as to whether the work of house connections to mills and trading concerns in the first Drainage Section should be undertaken by the Municipality at Muncipal expense. The Corporation had already passed a resolution affirming that the expenses of the drainage connection to houses should be borne by the Municipality, and the Commissioner wanted to know whether the term "houses" was intended to cover mills and other trading concerns. A number of Corporators took this occasion to repeat the views expressed at several previous discussions on the subject, that it is in the interests of the public health that all these connections should be done by the Municipality, lest irresponsible plumbers engaged by private individuals should ill-perform the work. It was eventually resolved, on the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, that the Municipality should undertake the construction of all these house connections. A letter was read from the legal adviser of a Parsee widow, protesting against the sale by the Municipality of the land taken up from her for the construction of Ripon Road. The Corporation carried a resolution, proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy, referring the letter to the Town Council for disposal.

THE High Court re-opened yesterday after the annual May vacation, and all the Judges were present. On the Original Side, Mr. Justice Bayley, after disposing of Chambers business, presided in one of the Division Courts, as did Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Farran in the other two Division Courts. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas sat in one, and Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood in the other Division Court on the Appellate Side.

MESSRS. P. RYAN and W. R. Hamilton will take their seats as acting second and third Presidency Magistrates this morning, the former at Girgaum and the latter in the Fort.

SIR SALAR JUNG has left Egypt for Athens and Constantinople. He was well received at Cairo, where he exchanged visits with the Khedive and the principal Egyptian nobles.

THE concessions asked for by the Gujerat Coal and Iron Company having been refused by the Governments of Bombay and India, as well as the Secretary of State, it is deemed inexpedient to carry on the work of the company, which is therefore to be wound up voluntarily.

THE HON. R. Steel has been elected a member of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta in the place of Mr. H. B. H. Turner, who has gone to England.

FOUR extra pensions, of £100 per annum each are allowed to the senior officers of the Indian Medical Service in the proportion of two for the Bengal, and one each for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, as compensation for the withdrawal of the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General formerly allowed to officers of that branch of the Service holding the appointments of Sanitary Commissioners. These extra pensions will be offered yearly in rotation to Surgeons-General, Deputy Surgeons-General, and to all Brigade Surgeons, but under no circumstances will the extra pension be given to a Surgeon-General or Deputy Surgeon-General until he has completed three years' actual service in the grade, excluding all leave, except privilege leave, and then only when, from failing health or other unforeseen causes, he may be unable to complete his full tour of service. Should the full number of pensions not be accepted in any one official year, the balance will lapse, and will not be offered during the following year.

WE referred yesterday to the economies recommended by the Finance Committee in regard to the allowances now drawn by Chaplains for house-rent. The Committee have further proposed the reduction of the conveyance allowance now passed to the Chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount for the charge of Pallavaram. The allowance of Rs. 150, now paid on this account, was originally granted in the year 1848 by the local Government, and its continuance at that rate was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1878 ; but the Finance Committee have come to the conclusion that the amount is excessive, and have recommended its reduction to the amount given as conveyance allowance elsewhere, viz., Rs. 50 a month. The Government of India, before passing orders on the subject, have requested the Madras Government to inform them whether, on a reconsideration of the circumstances of the case, they would be disposed to accept the proposal made by the Committee.

THE accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the month of April, 1887, as compared with the corresponding month of 1886, show that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 5,38,60,233 as against Rs. 5,12,59,235, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 9,04,85,498 as against Rs. 8,72,12,310. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 1,25,40,240 as against Rs. 1,62,93,429, and that of treasure exported Rs. 3,21,841 as against Rs. 7,68,357. The gross amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs. 18,33,151 as against Rs. 17,39,477, and of export duty collected Rs. 9,30,828 as against Rs 8,81,695. The net increase in the value of imports was Rs 19,12,778, and there was an increase in every item in the list, with the exception of yarns and textile fabrics, which show a decrease of upwards of 13 lakhs. In exports the net increase was Rs. 32,70,649, and here again every item shows an increase, with the exception of chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials, which show a decrease of upwards of 17 lakhs,

IF the statements made by an up-country paper can be credited, the Government are not very scrupulous as regards the means they adopt for developing the import trade of India. It is declared that a trade journal published in England has succeeded in obtaining the assistance of Government in its distribution gratis in this country. The device adopted is said to have been to print several thousand extra copies of one number in the vernacular, after which some of the authorities at the India Office were persuaded that, by the distribution of these throughout India, large orders might probably be secured for English manufactures. This bait seems to have taken, and instructions were sent out to the Government of India, together with the copies of the journal, asking them to facilitate the distribution. The consequence is that the spectacle may now be seen in large stations of Government peons going round to European and native tradesmen distributing the papers, carefully taking receipts for the same, which are to be sent to England. It seems hardly a part of the Government duty to constitute itself an advertising agent for any private business either in England or in this country.

SOMETHING very nearly approaching a farce seems to be going on regarding the inspection of coolies sent up to the tea districts, on their arrival at Dhubri. The returns for last year show that only 17 coolies were rejected, but this number, it appears, only includes those who, not being considered fit for labour on the gardens, were sent back to their homes by the managers of the depôts. It seems that there were altogether 365 coolies rejected, but this in no way prevented their being sent on to the districts either as dependents or as free labourers. The Chief Commissioner has thought it necessary under these circumstances to warn employers of the risks they run in permitting their agents at Dhubri to forward to them persons found after competent medical examination to be unfit for work.

IT is now some years ago since strict orders were issued against throwing dead bodies or the carcasses of animals into the Hughli near Calcutta. It seems, however, that these orders are being steadily disobeyed, for last year no less than 70 human bodies and 4,853 carcasses of animals were found floating in the river by the River Police. These figures show a considerable increase over those of both 1885 and 1884, and seem to point to the fact that less diligence is now used to prevent pollution of the river than was formerly the case. The Sanitary Commissioner thinks that the evil might be somewhat mitigated by the exercise of greater vigilance at the burning ghats at the thickly populated places above Calcutta, and the attention of the Commissioners of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions has been directed to the matter.

WE announced a few days ago, that a gang of nomadic Biluchis—the same gang probably which so alarmed the good folks of Bandora between three and four years ago—has fallen on Meerut and committed serious depredations. Considerable doubt exists as to the identity of these gentry, and the Lahore paper, having no examination scandals to shock its sense of propriety, is cudgelling its brains to find a satisfactory answer to the question, "Where is their home ?" :—

Certainly it is not in Biluchistan, for they are of common stock with the Gipsies of Europe, or Romans, as the earlier prohibitory evicts styled them, and about as much entitled to their assumed nationality. Their residence in the countries from which they derive their name may have been for unlimited generations, but they were erratic then as now, and by no means confined by the bounds of the land. These people present a grotesque appearance, men and women being arrayed in parti-coloured garments of pretty much the hues selected by their tribes-people in Europe, green, red and blue, the heads of the women bound in coloured handkerchiefs, and their persons adorned with flash trinkets, whether of brass or gold is not easy to discover. Their ostensible object is the sale of ponies which graze at large in good numbers on the outskirts of their camps. Their real object is marauding. They are clumsy, not expert thieves, and rather wont to the exercise of brute force under circumstances which cannot but lead to their detection. For instance, the ordinary procedure at a banya's shop is to offer for barter small knives and trinkets, and if refused to demand corn at rates fixed by themselves : if still refused, to loot the shop. They are not to be confounded with a criminal tribe of the same name inhabiting the Cis-Sutlej districts, and who are allied to the aborigines of the country, such as Banniahs, or Harnis ; but who have never been any nearer Biluchistan than they are at present. Their habits are predatory, being professed thieves and housebreakers. It would be, etymologically, if not otherwise, interesting to trace the connection of the erratic Biluchis wish their genus in Europe, who are believed to have had their origin in this country, and to have left on expulsion by the Aryans. The Biluchis profess "Islam ;" and it is a trait of all Gipsies to conform to the religion of a country which they frequent for any length of time, unless in the first instance they have become forced proselytes.

THERE is reported to have been a great "scandal" recently at Chittagong. Mr. Good, the Port Officer, is alleged to have used insulting language to Mr. Sarson, who instituted a case against him in the Criminal Court, and Mr. Douglas, the Magistrate, dismissed it. It is said that Mr. Sarson intends bringing the whole of the circumstances connected with this case before the Lieutenant-Governor, and also publishing the whole of the proceedings in the criminal case to enable the public to judge whether there has been a failure of justice or not.

IT will be remembered that when the Ceylon pearl fisheries commenced, the officers of the Argyllshire and Sutherland Highlanders, now stationed in Colombo, went in for a little speculation in the matter of oysters. The *Times of Ceylon* of the 30th ultimo gives the following result of the venture :—"The sacks of sand containing the pearls belonging to the Highlanders' Mess, brought to Colombo by Captain Dounan, have at last been all carefully gone through, and the result is a dishful of pearls. Some are blue, and others pink in blue, but a 'dishful' sounds very rich, and will likely lead to more than one European syndicate being formed to purchase pearls at the next fishery."

MR. T. HEALY, M.P., is distinguishing himself by constantly introducing novel expressions to the notice of Parliament. He has lately bestowed upon the Tory and Liberal Unionists the style and title of the Primrose-Orchid Party. The other evening, the Irish Secretary's slender stock of patience was sorely tried by the conduct of his enemies in criticising the grammar of his Bill. Mr. Chance proposed to amend it, and Mr. Healy contended that it was the statutable right of his fellow-countrymen to be "committed to gaol with all the pomp and ceremony of the English language grammatically." He appealed to Mr. Smith, as "a great authority on literature ;" and his brother declared that it was quite bad enough for the Government to take away the liberties of the Irish people without playing ducks and drakes with the Queen's English. One clause spoke of an assault on a person "or a house." Mr. Balfour was exceedingly wrath, and exclaimed, to the entertainment of his tormentors, that the grammar of the Bill was "quite good enough for an Act of Parliament." If they were to try to bring it up to the level of "Addisonian English" to please the fastidious tastes of Irish members, he wondered when they were likely to get the Bill through Committee. "Next year," responded the aggravating Parnellites.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT has heard privately on the best authority that Mr. Stead, who, as the author of the "New Departure in Journalism," which Mr. Mathew Arnold superciliously calls "feather-brained," has made a revolution in the London press, has decided to sever his connection with the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and identify himself with the *Freeman's Journal*. "No one," says Mr. Knight, "needs to be told Mr. Stead is an enthusiast, and so profound apparently has become his conviction of the sufferings which Ireland has endured from her long subjection to the unenlightened legislation of the English Parliament, that he has determined to throw in his lot with the Irish people, that he may assist the efforts of Mr. Parnell and the Nationalist Party, to achieve legislative independence for the unhappy sister-kingdom of the Union. At all events this is the interpretation which we put upon this unexpected, and to many thousands we believe disappointing step. It is many years since we suggested personally to Mr. Parnell, that instead of concentrating his efforts so exclusively upon Ireland, he should make systematic efforts to familiarize the minds of the English people with the history of Irish sufferings from their misrule. We suspect that this will be found to be the idea that underlies Mr. Stead's secession from the English to the Irish press, and that *Freeman's Journal* will soon become as well-known in London as the *Pall Mall Gazette*." The report that Mr. Stead would shortly assume the editorship of *Freeman's Journal* has been current in London for some time, but Mr. Stead himself has publicly denied it.

MILITARY NEWS.

GUNNER WILLIAM ROGERS, No. 2 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division R. A., has been found guilty by Court-martial at Murree of using violence to his superior officers at Baragully on the 30th April in that he struck and kicked Acting Bombardier Thomas Chittenden and struck Surgeon Sinclair Westcott, Medical Staff. He has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude and to be discharged from the service with ignominy.

LIEUTENANT C. G. OLDFIELD, K-3 Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the Ordnance Department, and posted to Ferozepore.

MAJOR A. J. PRICE, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Oudh Division.

THE troops at Quetta are not to be allowed to summer on the Khojack.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES HAYNES, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, a probationer for the Army Pay Department, has passed his final examination for entry into the department.

LIEUTENANT F. C. H. BOEHMER, 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment, Adjutant, Madras Railway Volunteer Rifles, has been transferred to Bengal as Adjutant of the East India Railway Volunteer Corps, in succession to Sir C. Leslie, Bart.

A COMMITTEE on Factory accounts is now sitting at Calcutta, under the presidentship of Colonel A. Walker, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, with Messrs. Kiernander and Douglas, and Major Miley as members.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, Captain J. L. Parfitt, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mr McCarthy
Mr W T Hall
Major W E Briggs
Mr Sancton Brown
Miss Newman
Mr and Mrs J Spence
Dr Deane
Mrs Power
Mr G Henderson
Mr J Meikle
Mr and Mrs Leith and 3 children.
Miss Potter
Mr H Pullen
Mr H Pullen Jnr
Mr and Mrs Van Trener
Mr Pemigle
Capt Badrible
Mr E Deasey

FOR BRINDISI.

Capt C H Armitage
Mr Randle
Mr H H Sharpe.
Mr. Shaw
Lt-Col Tubsington
Hon Justice Straight

FOR VENICE.

Mr Hooper
Mr W Clarke
Mr A Mackenzie

The following passages have been engaged :—

By the s.s. Surat, Captain J. L. Parfitt, sailing on 14th June :—

By the s.s. Australia, Captain W. J. Nantes, sailing on 21st June :—

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr H Laurent, Mr H J Black, and Mr. G. M. M, Smille.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr T C Orr
FOR LONDON—Mr Ray

By the s.s. Clyde, Captain E. M. Edmond, sailing on 28th June :—

FOR LONDON—Mr T Halder.
FOR BRINDISI—Mr C T Wallis, Mr A W Davies, Mr T H, Ward, Mr E S Llewhellin, Mr H Wood, Mr H Taylor, Dr W King and Capt Henderson.

By the s.s. Nizam, sailing on 5th July 1887.

FOR BRINDISI—Capt J L Fiscott and Mr H E Chappl.

By the s. s. Bengal, Captain W. B. Andrews, sailing on 12th July :—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr R Lang and Mr James.

By the s. s. Rohilla, Captain W Barrett, sailing on 19th July.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr JG Vertanners, Mr Oswal, Colone Carter, Mrs and Miss Pilcher and Major O Gorman.

By the s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Captain E G Stead, sailing on 26th July :—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Rees.

CYCLONE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

THE anticipations of a storm published some days ago have been realised to an unpleasantly appreciable extent. Vessels arriving in the port yesterday reported experiencing heavy weather, and all of them bore greater or less evidences of the experiences through which they had passed. The 9th instant, or about that date, it appears was the heavy weather first met. Up to this time all the vessels had made good and easy passages.

Reports which have reched us tend to show that the cyclone which has swept over the west coast has equalled in form that which we reported as having troubled the opposite side some week or fortnight ago. It is now two years ago since similar stormy weather was experienced in the Indian Ocean, when, as will be remembered, several vessels foundered. It is matter for congratulation that so far no serious results are reported. Great anxiety was felt here yesterday concerning the safety of the mail-steamer Nizam, which had not arrived up to the time of writing.

The Clan Forbes, one of the Liverpool "Clan Line" steamers, in command of Captain White, fell in with the cyclone on the 9th, and the vessel's log shows that its effects extended over two days. Four boats were smashed ; the bulwarks on the after deck were started.

The s.s. St. Oswald, Captain Daven, from Cardiff, which arrived on the 12th, reported having experienced a heavy gale from W.S.W. to S.S.W. and a terrific sea on the 9th. Fortunately she sustained no damages.

The s.s. Darien, Captain A. Durrell, which left Aden on the 7th in ballast, experienced a heavy cyclone on Thursday and Friday, and reported it as being in latitude 16 deg. 30 min., and longitude 60 deg. 30 min., lasting about 12 hours with a terrific sea. Slight damage was done.

The Rubattino boat, the Giavo, Captain Vernengs, proved more fortunate. She made a capital passage until about a day or a day and-a-half from Bombay, when she experienced strong south-easterly winds, which did not, however, interfere greatly with her navigation or the comfort of her passengers.

Some idea of the fury of the gale may be gathered from the following extracts from the log of the Clan Forbes, in which the incidents of the cyclone are narrated as follows :—Midnight 8th : Strong wind, cloudy overcast, and light showers. 9th, 6 a. m. : Terrific gale, fierce mountainous sea, ship labouring very badly ; heavy water fore and aft. Eight o'clock : Gale and sea continues to increase ; wind hurricane force ; barometer falling. Starboard lifeboat washed to pieces. Noon: Gale and very heavy sea ; ship labouring badly. Terrific gale with force, mountainons sea. 1-30 : Shipped terrific sea amidship, smashing port bridge boat to pieces and washing them with gear over-board, also engine-room ventilator and ventilator socket on main deck. Decks full of water. Four o'clock, gale continues—no improvement. Lascars and officers clearing wreck and making everything as secure as possible. Six o'clock moderating, with all sea keeps up. Remaining port and starboard boats smashed. Eight o'clock, weather improving. Midnight, less wind but still heavy seas. On the 10th, Friday, the log registered, after midnight, the fact that the gale was decreasing, though the sea was still very high and the ship was labouring heavily. But about 4 a.m. there was a strong mountainous sea prevailing flooding the decks, which moderated at about eight o'clock ; the wind also lessened and the horizon appeared clear. About ten o'clock there was a mountainous following sea. At noon the log showed the sea was gradually decreasing, with cloudy weather. A strong gale however was again experienced at 4 a.m. with a mountainous following sea. This state of weather continued the rest of the day, and on the 11th the log registered the following :—"Begins with strong south-west wind and following sea." This fresh wind continned throughout the day. The bright of the gale was experienced in lat. 17° N. and long. 65° East, when about 450 miles from Bombay. Happily the vessel brought with her no passengers.

The British steamer Darien, Captain Hurrell, which arrived in the Bombay harbour the evening before last, from Cardiff, reports having been overtaken by cyclone when about four days' sail from Bombay ; but having, fortunately, come out unharmed. She left Cardiff party loaded with coals and partly in ballast in the middle of last month. She arrived at and sailed from Aden on the 6th instant, safely. All went well with her till Thursday, the 9th instant. But on the night of the same day, at eleven o'clock, when in lat. 16·3 N., long, 58·3 E., suddenly a hurricane came upon her, and shortly increased in force. The barometer fell from 29·7 to 29 degrees within four hours and the storm, without showing any signs of abating, increased in its fury accompanied by heavy lightning, and attained its highest pitch at 2 a.m. on the following day, during which time, the vessel's foresail and fore top-sail were blown away with all their gear before they could be taken in. The speed of the vessel which was steaming, before her encounter with the cyclone, at the rate of eleven knots, was slackened to ten knots an hour, with a view to prevent any harm coming to the engines by racing in the high seas which broke upon the ship. In the meantime the barometer had risen to 29·4 and again fallen to 29·2. Gradually, however, the storm began to subside as day came on, and having lasted for fully twelve hours moderated and at last lulled without doing any serious harm. During the whole time, the winds blowing from the south-west were steady. The ship behaved very well during the time of her difficulty, and unhampered by any further obstacles she arrived in Bombay almost unscathed, excepting the loss mentioned above, and anchored in the harbour at 11 p. m. on the 12th instant. The captain declares that he never before experienced such a heavy gale He saw no ships or steamers on the passage.

THE RETIREMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLOUGHBY.

A *Bombay Government Gazette* extraordinary was published yesterday containing the following notification regarding the retirement of Brigadier-General Willoughby :—

Colonel (Brigadier-General) M. W. Willoughby C.S.I., on attaining Colonel's allowances on the 9th June 1887, vacates the office of Secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, and his Excellency the Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of his valuable services in that and in the other important posts held by him during the 38 years he has served in the Bombay Army.

Brigadier-General Willoughby entered that Army on the 9th June 1849, and after doing regimental duty for five years with the 22nd and 4th Bombay Native Infantry, was transferred to the Commissariat Department on 21st May 1854, and served in that Department for 26 years, rising through the several grades to the highest post in it, that of Commissary General. During this period of his service he took part in the Persian and Abyssinian Expeditions, for which he received two medals and one clasp, and was three times mentioned in despatches (G.G.O. Nos. 974 of 1856, 684 of 1857, and 493 of 1868). Though not actively engaged in the Afghan campaigns of 1878-79-80, very onerous and responsible duties devolved on Brigadier-General Willoughby, first as Deputy Commissary General and then as Acting Commissary General, Bombay, and his services were brought to the notice of the Government of India and acknowledged by the Governor General in Council. The same recognition was gained for the valuable services rendered by Colonel Willoughby while officiating as Secretary in the Bombay Military Department." From 21st May 1880, Brigadier-General Willoughby has discharged the responsible duties of that Department (officiating until 21st February 1881) up to this time. During his tenure of office the Expeditions to Egypt in 1832 and to Suakin in 1885 took place, and on both occasions, as the Government of India acknowledged the brunt of the work involved in, despatching the expeditions fell upon the Government of Bombay and its Departments, and their efforts met with the cordial appreciation of the Governor General in Council (Government Resolution No. 6018, 2nd October 1882, and Government Resolution No. 1579, 22nd March 1885). Government aware how much of this credit is due to the exertions of the Secretary to Government, not only on these occasions but when similar efforts were called for from the Bombay Department when field operations on the North-West Frontier seemed imminent in 1885. In this year the distinction of C. S. I. was worthily conferred on him. Throughout Brigadier-General Willoughby's service he has been distinguished by constant devotion to his duties, which he has discharged with conspicuous conscientiousness. The loss of his intimate knowledge of administrative details, of his impartial advise and of his desire to promote the highest interests of the Bombay Army to the utmost of his power, will be very much felt by the Governor in Council. His Excellency wishes to place on record that under Brigadier-General Willoughby's wise control and energetic initiative the Military Department attained a high degree of efficiency. Brigadier-General Willoughby leaves behind him traditions of great value to his successors, and retires from his high office, entitled to the respect and regard of all those who have been his superiors, his comrades or his subordinates during his honourable career.

PIRACY AND MURDER AT SULTANPOOR.

AN astonishing story of treachery reaches us from Mhowa. On the 17th April last, a native prow, the Rooparails, in charge of a tindal, Ratama Kulla, and six lascars, left Bhownuggar with a cargo of 150 bales of fully pressed cotton for Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., of Bombay. As no tidings was received concerning her procedure, inquiries were set afoot which revealed facts of a most alarming nature. It appears that the tindal and his men took the prow and disposed of her and her cargo, which were together worth Rs. 15,000, to a band of pirates at Sultanpoor for so small a sum as Rs. 4,000. The pirates took the vessel and proceeded to Damaun, in Portuguese territory, whilst the tindal and four of his men as a part of their bargain went to the agent of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co. at Mhowa, and reported that the vessel had foundered in heavy weather. The agent thereupon secured the services of boats and men to search for the cargo and wreckage, and in the meantime coast guard boats returned after a futile search for the prow. The truth of the matter was revealed in an unexpected way. The tindal and the men formerly in charge of the prow, it transpired, had no sooner acquired possession of the money than they began to disagree about it. An equal share as proposed was not agreeable to one of the crew. The dispute became serious, and finally his companions set upon him and killed him, burying his body in the sand. The man's widow immediately set out for the agent's, and reported to him the true version of the case. Mr. Almond, the company's agent at Surat, was communicated with, and through his instrumentality, not only were the treacherous crew discovered, but the company regained the best part of their property. Mr. Almond communicated with the Portuguese authorities at Damaun, and they, with a promptitude and thoroughly energetic spirit which exceeded Mr. Almond's expectations, authorised and conducted a searching investigation. Senhor da Cruz, the commander of the military station, had every house in the village searched. Two pressed bales of cotton, bearing the private mark of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., were unearthed. From this it was suspected that the remainder of the cargo must be somewhere in the locality. The Governor of Damaun, Da Mas and de Carvallas, Senors da Costa, Campos, Marina Masarello, Luiz Maria Fernandes, officers of the police force, Senor Gomes, the chief, Senor Julio de Sousa Mario and a small detachment of soldiers prosecuted an untiring search, and after some time no less than 135 of the 150 bales originally shipped from Bombay were recovered. Not satisfied with this the Portuguese authorities pursued their investigations until the whole of the men who had charge of the prow were arrested. When taken into custody money amounting to Rs. 4,000 was found upon the tindal. Shortly afterwards the body of the murdered man was unearthed at Mhowa. Traces of the vessel were found at Damaun, where after disposing of her sails and fittings the piratical crew had destroyed her. The tindal and his companions are now in custody at Goa, and Mr. Almond, yesterday, in Bombay arranged for their extradition. They will be tried at Bhownuggur.

Piracy is asserted to have become so common that cotton merchants do not care to incur the risk of shipping, and this has in consequence set on foot an agitation among local underwriters which will doubtless tend to render the passage of valuable cargoes more secure.

THE LATE LECTURES AT POONA ON SOCIAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. K. P. Gadgil, whose letter appears in your paper of to-day, has done well in repudiating the sentiments and statements regarding social questions ascribed to him by a careless or perverse reporter ; but I think it would have been better if he had stated his views on the disputed points at a little greater length than he has done, or referred the reader to a reliable report of his address, and I would still ask him to follow either of these courses in order to remove an excusable misunderstanding. For the spirit of many of the late lectures in Poona is generally believed to have been wild and offensive beyond conception, and those who think they have been misunderstood ought to set themselves right. Mr. Jinsivale too might follow the example of Mr. Gadgil. He extolled, or at least is reported to have extolled, the superiority of the Hindus over the English in morals, social science and religion. The first and last being controversial subjects, I will refer only to the second. The speaker, being a Brahman, is naturally conscious only of the advantages of the present social order of Hindu society, but what would he have thought if he were a Shudra or a Mahar for instance ? The English aristocrat may speak of his system as highly as Mr. Jinsivale does of the Hindu, but there is this extenuation for the former that the noblemen's younger sons have to mix with the commonalty, while the humbler workman can by his worth and industry attain the highest social position, whereas no Shudra, with his best gifts and graces, can rise above, and no Brahman, however degraded, fall below the social rank and level his birth gives him. Where then does real superiority lie ? There is yet another lecturer whose utterances call for similar explanation, and that is Mr. Garde, an L. M. and S. and medical practitioner. He is reported to have maintained that a girl of eight was fit for the consummation of marriage. This only confirms the complaint about the injuriously premature marriages prevailing among those whom the speaker represents. He further said, in defending the principle of heredity, that there should be as little social understanding between the Brahmans and non-Brahmans as between horses and asses ! Now the asses being the masses in India, this scientific estimate of the two classes gives a good idea of the Poona Brahmanic ideal of the Hindu "nationality" for purposes of political agitation, and Mr. Garde's friend, the *Mahratta*, might take note. Lastly, Mr Apte, Principal, Fergusson College and New English School, is reported to have said that he had a daughter of four years, and he did not know in what language he should educate her, as he did not know whether she would get a Mahratta or Kanarese speaking husband. This naive question ill conceals the speaker's hostility to female education ; and if such is the opinion of the leader of the New English School party, it is well the Deccan College did not fall into the hands of the Deccan Education Society, which is only the outer cover of that party.

I would, however, call upon all the gentlemen named to state fully and correctly their views if they are misunderstood and they care to remove the misunderstanding—Yours, &c.,

OBSERVER.

June 13.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of Thursday, 9th of June, there appear a few extracts from a letter published in the *Poona Observer* by its correspondent anent the Poona summer vacation lectures. As two of these paragraphs refer to me personally, I beg you will kindly allow me a short space to state what in my opinion are the true facts of the case.

These summer vacation lectures are nearly of eleven years standing, and are held in the month of May at the invitation and suggestion of a committee. The idea was originally suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade in 1876, with the object of having fair discussions, for the benefit of the Poona community, on various literary, social, political, religious and scientific subjects. Unfortunately there is an impression that nothing is talked but rank sedition and disloyalty. The English papers of Poona do not think it worth their while to report the proceedings. Of course, that is their own concern, but what I have to complain of, is that in the absence of genuine reports, garbled extracts, misrepresenting, because misunderstood, are published, which do more mischief than good. At the meeting held on Thursday, the 2nd inst., when the lecturer was Mr. K. P. Gadgil, a Sub-Judge, and the subject was "Two civilizations face to face," the whole thing was conducted in the English language. The reporter has been most inaccurate in some particulars and absolutely false in others. Mr. G. V. Joshi the husband of the late Dr. Anandibai, and Mr. Y. N. Ranade, the publisher of the new magazine "English Opinion on India," who are reported as having addressed the meeting on that day, did no utter a single word as a matter of fact. The speakers were Mr. Gadgil, the lecturer, Mr. C. N. Apte, B.A., Mr. G. W. Kanitaker, LL.B., a Sub-Judge, Mr Kashinathpant Natu, pleader, my own self, Mr. Headmaster Kunthe and the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade. In one paragraph the reporter charges me with having said that as a general rule missionaries are all of them rogues, but that the report is false I have not the least hesitation to declare.

Here are the actual facts. In the discussion the question of female education was introduced, and it was supposed to have been asked whether or not our girls should be taught English in our schools, and especially in the newly-founded High School. After Mr. Kashinathpant Natu had finished, I rose up and declared unhesitatingly that I did not share the general apprehensions about the teaching of English. I held that even the Christian Bible might be taught with advantage. The only condition I required was, that the pupils should be sufficiently advanced to think a little for themselves. I declared that many honest and sincere missionaries were doing that work elsewhere, and without any provoking results, although, as I added, there were some rogues even among missionaries, as in all communities. This, Sir, is the statement I made. I can declare it upon my honour as a gentleman, and I am sure that even the missionaries won't deny that there are some black sheep in their folds. My knowledge of missionaries is confined only to the seven or eight gentlemen that have worked in Dr. Wilson's College within the last nine years, and I can honestly and conscientiously declare that their conduct towards me and towards any body within my knowledge has been courteous, fair and gentlemanly. The incident of the student spending his vacation with his father, which I quoted as from memory, was taken from Max O'Rell's "John Bull and his Island," pages 29 and 30. Now this writer is, in my opinion, not of course one of the highest authorities on English, but the facts that he states need not be questioned, as he, on various occasions, does full justice to the merits of the British character. If, therefore, the correctness of an incident gravely narrated by him cannot be disputed, was it very awkward on my part to quote it in my speech ? In a thousand Hindu families, not one, I believe, can be found where the father would have the heart to send his bill to his own son in that fashion. I admit I grew warm when I quoted that incident, and the audience also grew warm with me. The correspondent is perfectly right so far ; but when he says, that I assured the people that we, Hindus, were immeasurably superior to the English, he is not accurate. The expression "immeasurably superior" I never used. I only said that in social and religious matters, notwithstanding all our present defects, notwithstanding the evil of the child-widow and the absence of female education, we had very little to learn from the English.

The correspondent has not stated other things I told. The excellences of the English in political, commercial and industrial matters occupied the greater portion of my speech. I held up so many of them to public admiration and imitation. The political sagacity and fore thought which so eminently characterise the British nation, and which have kept England quite aloof from the causes by the continental resolutionists, were dwelt upon by me at great length.—Yours, &c.,

SHRIDHAR GANESH JINSIVALE.

[*** Mr. Jinsivale, after having asked for a short space, proceeds to fill a column with his explanation. We have been compelled therefore to curtail his letter to some extent.—ED., *B. G.*]

HOW WE WENT PIGSTICKING TO DABKA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 12.

"COME and join us to-morrow at Dabka ; two days' pig-sticking ; lovely country ; perfect bandobast to take you out and keep you while there ; excellent company and pigs simply jostling each other in their wild endeavours to get stuck," so spoke our eloquent and sporting medico, and I listened to the voice of the tempter. The prospect seemed alluring. I hesitated. I was lost. "I will come and call for you at 4-30 p.m., Tuesday," continued the persuasive sportsman, "you will have a seat in our carriage, a royal turn-out fresh from the imperial stables. We shall spank along the magnificent roads for which this country is famous, in the cool of the evening, and arrive in Dabka just in time for the noble banquet which you will find prepared for us by the hospitality of H. H. the Gaekwar." Better and better. Is it strange that I stifled the warning voices of my better nature and prepared to abandon the cool shade of the thermantidoted bungalow, the academic ease of my peaceful days, the absorbing interests of my office, and to assume for two days only the character of an intrepid sportsman, whose chiefest joy lies in the slaughter of unoffending swine. I am not of a murderous disposition. Left to myself, I think it would rarely occur to me to make unprovoked assaults on pig, or indeed any other members of the Feræ Naturæ possessed of retaliative powers. Such animals, including lions, tigers, bears, &c., I pass by on the other side, thanking heaven I am well rid of a knave. I said to the Doctor, dissembling my true emotions and affecting a sporting tone as became the occasion, "Do you imagine that we shall get any pig ?" I tried to infuse ardent enthusiasm into this simple question ; I trust the tremble in my voice was ascribed to some such cause ; but what I had it in my heart to enquire with sober, serious interest was, "Do you think the pig will get any of us." "Get pig !" rejoined the Doctor, his mobile countenance expressing every shade of contemptuous superiority, "why, man, the place is stiff with pig ; boars crowding each other out of the ground ; two or three a piece probably to each of us every run" ; and he cast wildly about his vocabulary for some more appropriate superlative phrases. But I didn't want to hear any more ; this was a great deal more than enough. I felt that under favourable conditions, and when the blood of my ancient race was fairly up, I might amount to taking my part creditably in the slaughter of one pig shared by the six of us ; but the idea of charging alone and unbefriended after a phalanx of three or four dangerous and excited boars struck me as the climax of bombastic foolishness. I said nothing, but mentally determined to engage in no such unequal conflicts. I can scarcely explain to myself, much less to the world at large, why I didn't change my mind and stay at home like a rational being ; but the fact remains that on Tuesday last, at 4-30 p. m., or thereabouts, a carriage dashed up to the door containing the Doctor and another hog hunter. I weakly consented to enter it, and found myself as in a dream hurrying to the scene of all sorts of potential tragedies. For the first mile or so everything was most satisfactory, but there we branched off from the King's highway, and to do so had to cross a small aqueduct. We were full of energy, we got out and collected mud and stones, and built a causeway across which our carriage passed triumphantly. From this point forwards the beauties of the "bandobast," which had afforded the Doctor the text of many an eloquent discourse, became so obvious that he felt further comment to be unnecessary, and changed his theme. The loveliness of the surrounding scenery now mainly occupied his thoughts. The road (if it was a road, which I can't swear) seemed a little precipitous, and we were constantly shooting from our seats and colliding with a warmth and earnestness that excused a running commentary of objurgations. Mr. Hunter, the third of our party, is a young man of fine physique, and an excellent record avoirdupois. The Doctor and I are sylph-like creatures, but the Doctor is very humane, and perceiving that one of the horses had a fleck of foam on the off side of his nose, he suggested that we should all get out and walk a mile or so. Vigorous protests on the part of Hunter and myself availed not to shake his inflexible determination, so we got out. In the meantime the second detachment in ghari No. 2, consisting of Mr. Adjutant Foster and Mr. Thomson overtook us. They were reposing at their ease, and were not troubled with humanitarian scruples. When we hailed them they merely smiled superior, and drove rapidly on. This was the last straw. I scrambled in. "If those chaps, averaging about 14 stone apiece, can spank along like that," I said, "I'll be hanged if I see why a feather weight should be tramping on foot across these sandy wastes," and though the argument didn't apply quite as forcibly perhaps to Hunter, he seemed to approve, and bumped himself down with a determined air and a shock that nearly broke the springs. The result of all this delay and delicate consideration of our horses' feelings was that on arriving at the next stage we found the stout men had gone ahead with the best pair of horses orginally intended for us. The brutes to whom we were consigned for the next 8 miles or so commenced proceedings by fighting savagely, and then jibbing for quarter of a mile or so. "Never mind," said the imperturbable Doctor, "just wait till they start, and they'll simply wing away like birds. Always the way with those fellows that jib at starting—a little spirit, you know—just the necessary spice of spirit," and he settled himself to a cheroot and comfortable anticipations of the way we were going to scud along in a minute or two. After the whole population of the village, except infants in arms, have been impressed to push behind, and after we had vacated the ghari and lightened it of a tiffin basket, a pair of spurs, a solar topi and a pair of ancient riding breeches, the horses did make a start at last, and careered furiously off into the dim distance. We girded up our loins and ran like lamplighters in hot pursuit, Hunter and the Doctor especially covering the ground in splendid style. As for me I have given up sprinting years ago. We overtook the ghari in about two miles and sat down inside to rest a bit. The same performance was repeated ; again we had to evacuate, and again we had with spiritual groanings and travailings to trust to our fleetness of foot to overtake the precious vehicle. "This bandobast, Doctor," I murmured, "is certainly novel and exciting, but I don't think that considered seriously it is quite satisfactory, and what's more, I wont get out again at any price." I didn't—at least for a long time. Hunter and the Doctor pushed behind all the time they weren't running madly to catch us, and so by degrees we got within some four miles of the next stage. Then the Doctor said he didn't care for driving ; he would walk : it was quicker and less fatiguing. With sinking hearts we watched him pegging off ; quick time; trousers turned up to the knee; arms working like a semaphore. We remained seated in that carriage for another half hour circling round fields, going backwards and sideways, but never forwards, until at last we decided on a heroic remedy. We collected a large pile of brushwood under the refractory horse and set fire to it. "Hold tight," I whispered, "once he feels the flame he will likely kick like a demon and then go off full gallop." But he didn't; quite the contrary. The fire blazed like a beacon on Beachy Head, and the horse seemed a trifle puzzled at the genial glow suffusing his stomach. Then a gust of wind blew the flames all over his hind legs. This decided him; he evidently thought that even an unexpected treat of this sort might go too far. So he gingerly lifted those hind legs, advanced one solemn pace to the front, and brought up again as immovable as a rock. The fiery furnace was now blazing exactly under the carriage; we hastily quitted and began to shove behind with astonishing energy till the peril was past. After that we walked too; it's useless trying to reason with an animal that is fireproof. We reached the village just ahead of a thundering storm, and found the Doctor sitting on a bank pretending to enjoy himself prodigiously. Here we remained in a dismal chavda till 9-30, by which time fresh horses succeeded in bringing up our ghari, and by 11-30 we reached Dabka. "A little late for dinner, perhaps," muttered the Doctor reflectively, "but a charming drive, and, after all, a merciful man is merciful to his beast, you know." We found the rest of the company gathered together slumbering peacefully in long chairs. Them we rudely and suddenly awoke, and proceeded to dine sumptuously, the others joining in and calling it supper, and so to bed with a magnificent thunderstorm raging furiously around.

Let me now mention the names of the gallant band of hog hunters whose hearts were thrilling with various emotions, dominated mainly by an overpowering desire to see and slay hecatombs of swine on the morrow.

First, from the sunny land of Kaira, there had arrived sailing up the Mahi on the flood-tide the hero Clifton. Pig, he said, he had occasionally encountered in the solitudes of his bosky districts, but was somewhat reticent when asked for the tale of victims transfixed upon his spear. Great glory at least hovered round him in that recently, while combating a savage boar, he had been abruptly unhorsed and passed unscathed through the gruesome conflict (so had the boar). Next let us mention the skilled chirurgeon Burness, surnamed from his feats of elegant chivalry the "Gracilis." On the wide maidan of Baroda, accompanied by a heterogeneous mob of many creeds and colors, he had oft-times led the titupping polo-charge, and on two occasions had seen a wild sow. Nay, in the history of his exploits, it is darkly hinted that at Poona he had been present, heels upwards, at the death of a boar; and in all the boldness and skill of venery, where can his superior be found. Then your humble servant, whose modesty forbids him to record his many startling and original feats of horsemanship. And there too the gallant Adjutant, a telamonian Ajax, whose firm seat and steadfast nerve (at a whist table) have long been the themes of local bards. With him Mr. Thompson, a fisherman, whose prowess in outwitting the finny tribes has become proverbial in the wide lands over which he has strayed. But now his soul is inflamed with a nobler ardour, and the perilous chase of the boar-pig supplants in that manly bosom the erstwhile precedence of the gentler craft; and last but not least the young man Hunter, a warrior of solid frame and large enthusiasm. Having proved in a thousand headlong chases the ease with which the art of safely falling can be acquired, he is bent on adding to his laurels, none more determined than he to carry death and universal destruction to the swinish race at his spear point. With such a company no wonder our hopes rose high, and in imagination we counted the victims of the morrow by the score.

At six the next morning we were preparing for the lethal fray. Conscientiously I cannot say that in my case the exhilaration engendered by copious libations of Pommery Greenow overnight survived the cold gray reality of the morning. I thought of remaining in bed and pleading a toothache. I hardly ever felt more thoroughly humane; more thoroughly devoid of murderous impulses! It seemed to me then, that after all, pigs were to some extent men and brothers, and that I was a barbarous and inhuman thing to start off at six o'clock in the morning solely to compass their destruction! I suggested that we modify the plan of operations and devote the day to fishing and whist; but I was in a minority. I am constantly finding myself hurried by fate into circumstances extremely repugnant to my gentle nature. Gloomily we mounted our hacks and started like a funeral procession to the scene of our future exploits. Arrived on the ground, a large mud swamp, the Doctor said we must draw for choice of horses (supplied by the Maharajah), and after carefully examining our straws and comparing them with his own, announced that the longest straw had first choice. He had that straw, and promptly selected the only trustworthy gee. I went with settled melancholy over the residue, knowing well that many of them tumbled down on little or no provocation, that others pulled, and that the rest had each his peculiar vice, until I happened on a young untried steed which I mounted without delay. We then, with our respective crocks in all stages of restiveness, proceeded across the mud swamp. We supposed it would end and that open fair-going country would greet our expectant eyes, but before that happy consummation the beat began. A hundred ragamuffins began to yell simultaneously and thrash the mud and bushes with sticks, a regiment of sowars galloped wildly and aimlessly in all directions at once, and the pig-sticking had begun. Foster's horse, at once resenting these heathenish proceedings, commenced prancing around in a terrifying manner, and ended by smiting that dauntless officer in the mouth, whereupon he dismounted and climbed on to another, and even worse beast. Then just beside me a demented creature commenced yelling and gesticulating as if I could not see that there were two pigs crossing about four hundred yards ahead. I hoped they would escape notice, and so I believe they would, but for the frantic misguided zeal of that imbecile. As it was, however, I felt compelled to suggest to Clifton that just for the sake of appearances we had better canter in their direction. We did. We galloped through the mire, knee-deep, and eventually saw the pig cross a mud creek and enter into an impenetrable jungle. I breathed again. After this several score sows and squeakers enlivened the harmless monotony of our proceedings, until at about 9 a.m., when two boar broke away into the open. "Gracilis" and Clifton charged through the primeval forest in hot pursuit, and so did I. On getting a fair field and no favour I began to go like fun, thinking to myself what a devil of a pace those other chaps must have gone; for ne'er a trace of them could I see. I had a splendid run about two miles over a beautiful country, when it dawned on me that there was nothing ahead—no pig, no hunt, nothing whatever to justify my splendid enthusiasm. I subsequently found out that the pig had funked straight back into the jungle, and that I had in a measure overshot the hunt. I returned as rapidly as I went, and got back in time to find the Doctor, Clifton and Foster posted round a bush in which a morose and solitary boar had located himself. He shortly wearied of our company began to make off at a leisurely trot through the mud-slush and the trees. We all according to our respective lights began to thread the maze in an ardent though not rapid pursuit. Just as I wheeled round into about 15 yards of open, I saw the intrepid Foster charge a tree with intent apparently to jump it, fell it, or perish. Then I saw a pair of 12½ inch soles turned heavenward, and heard despairing cries for assistance. The gallant Adjutant was suspended by one leg to the stirrup, and anchoring himself firmly to the bole of a tree was making the welkin ring. Clifton heard him, and leaping from his horse, flinging spear in one direction, reins in another, rushed to the fallen hero, and extricated him from his appalling predicament. The Doctor also tried to jump a tree, but finding the resistance too great, remained hung up for a few minutes, horse and all, during which episodes the pig vanished. The Adjutant Saheb was found to be terribly bruised and unfit for any more violent exercise than the drinking of pegs—a pastime in which I lent him willing and cordial co-operation. By this time the morning beat was nearly over, so sacrificing my zeal for the chase to a sentiment of Christian charity, I volunteered to accompany the disabled man home in a byle shigram. The rest of the party stayed out for another hour, and Hunter came back from a solitary excursion with a black eye and some blood on his spear. He said he had overtaken a peculiarly large and savage boar in an impenetrable jungle, and had gallantly prodded it, after which, while going in pursuit at a decorous and orderly pace, he had jumped into a mud creek, whereupon his horse turned upside down; he acquired a black eye and lost his pig. We are sending that spear-head to the Chemical Analyser. Then a gorgeous breakfast with all the delicacies of the season from iced mangoes to the best possible champagne. During the meal we discussed our plans for the morrow, and decided on slaying not more than one dozen boars. We said we would be moderate, and we felt sure that by the light of the experience already acquired we should spit them just like chickens. We spent a very solemn evening oppressed with a sense of the awful responsibilities of the morrow. The next morning we were ordered to start at 5 a.m., and a more haggard, careworn party I never beheld. How I envied the Adjutant who, in virtue of his wounds, was going to stay peacefully in bed beyond the reach of all those perils into which I perceived we were foolhardily rushing. Clifton and the Doctor were as green as summer turf after gentle showers; and though they said it was the beer, and the want of sleep, and the river damp, and the mangoes and so on, I could thoroughly sympathize with the innocent mendacity. I thought of my happy home on the mountain top, and bitterly cursed the hour in which I assumed the role of a sportsman. We determined to abandon the swamp and try a Babul jungle by way of variety, and very unpleasant variety we found it. After wandering along more or less aimlessly to the accompaniment of some 300 beaters' wild yells, suddenly a fine boar actually went off into the open, or at least as much of the open as there was, perhaps 300 yards in all. After him went the jovial huntsmen in mad career, till Thomson, pressing eagerly to the front, suddenly vanished from my anxious eyes. Just a horse upside down and over and in the dim distance in front, the bold horseman pirouetting on his head. I was thinking of taking that line of country myself, but after this fine example of its perils I concluded to deflect. In the meantime the Doctor and Hunter spurred on the trail of the active hog. *"Spumantis apri cursum clamore prementes,"* I murmured, as I warily drew off at an angle waiting for a pink. The pink never came, and the pig, like so many of our fairest hopes, vanished into empty air—at least as soon as he was well under the Babul trees we saw him no more. The rest of the morning was occupied in cautiously stalking occasional pig through the trees with a patience and skill that would have done credit to a backwoodsman shooting wild turkey. One old patriarch, resenting our prolonged attentions, suddenly charged Thompson in a very close place, and nearly put an end to him and his horse. Providence is good, however, and though Thomson missed the pig the pig missed him. In the interval of this tracking Dr. Burness, with almost unexampled dash and perseverance, frantically rode a large sow through and through the dense Babuls. I saw him pass, spurring like the wild huntsman, and there was murder in his eye. Later on when the lady had made good her escape he came back and declared that of course nothing would have induced him to assail a sow. But we all felt that had he caught her there would have been an orphaned unbefriended litter left to bewail her untimely decease. Eventually, and when some of us had finally gone home, the Doctor and Hunter did succeed in immolating one too confiding hog. The Doctor got the spear, and so ferocious was their triumph that the carcase was riddled with holes: hardly a square inch of pork but was perforated by the strongly driven spears. This was decided to constitute such a fitting and glorious conclusion to the hitherto unsuccessful efforts of the noble throng of pigstickers that the hunt incontinently broke up and adjourned to the bungalow for champagne and breakfast. We reached Baroda in time for dinner, and were warmly greeted by anxious and affectionate friends who had scarcely dared to hope that they would ever gaze upon our faces again. If we didn't kill many pigs we maintain that in such a country no one could have done much more, and at least we did ample credit to the splendid liquor provided for us by our princely host. Anything more perfect than all the arrangements made for our comfort by H. H. the Gaekwar even the most exacting could not conceive.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council held to-day, the following members were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding; his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the Hon. Mr. Scoble; the Hon. J. B. Peile; the Hon. Sir T. C. Hope; the Hon. Sir A. Colvin; the Hon. Lieutenant-General Chesney; the Hon. Mr. Quinton; the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Ware.

THE STAMP ACT, 1879.

The Hon. Sir A. Colvin moved that the Bill to amend the above Act be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Scoble and Peile and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE PROTECTION OF GAME BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Peile moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the protection of game in India, and in doing so said:—This Bill is not in the nature of a game law as might be inferred from its title; it was never intended to add the poacher to the classes on whom the police keep an observant eye. The subject is one which has frequently been under consideration during the past quarter of a century, and the object in view has always been not the protection of private property in game, but the protection of the wild creatures themselves from destruction in their breeding season. Even the establishment of a close season—a project of law emanating from the Bombay Government—was objected to on the ground that the protection of the *feræ naturæ* might be used as a means of oppression. I believe the Madras Government is the only province of the Empire which possesses anything like a Game law. In the Neilgherries there is at present in force the Game Law Act of 1879, which protects certain game from being shot from 1st March to 30th September. Under that Act there have been very few convictions, and as there exists a Neilgherry Association which disregarded the invitation to express an opinion on this Bill, the necessity for further legislation is apparently not very keenly felt. The conclusion of the Government of India has been that although opinions vary there is no very strong case for protective legislation of a general kind. This Bill is in no way designed to deprive the unlicensed sportsman of his shooting privileges. It is, in fact, an extension of municipal and cantonment law for the protection of animals known as "game" during their breeding season, and it merely proposes to close certain markets against game at that time. It merely proposes to empower local Governments, and the municipal authorities in municipalities and cantonments with the previous sanction of the local Government, to make rules defining the word "game," for the purposes of this Act, and defining the breeding season of any kind of game, and prohibiting under a penalty the possession or sale of such game in the municipality or cantonment during the breeding season. Wide discretion, which no doubt will be exercised with due regard to obvious exceptions, is left to local Governments in making or sanctioning such rules. The Bill introduces nothing new, but gives legal sanction to a practice which has been for some time in force in parts of Northern India and which would have to be discontinued if it were not made legal.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill introduced.

THE INDIAN MARINE BILL.

The Hon. Lieutenant-General Chesney presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the better administration of her Majesty's Indian Marine Service.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY BILL.

A report of Mr. Quinton's speech in moving for leave to introduce this Bill has already been published in these columns.

THE PENSION QUESTION.

Commenting on the question regarding the pensions of Uncovenanted servants *Indian Engineering* says:—

Now it seems to us, that the reply given by Sir John Gorst is the strongest argument that we have yet come across in favour of giving sterling pensions to all the services under the Government of India. For instance, in 1885-86 the Treasury rate of exchange was 1s. 7½d. The total of pensions paid in England in rupees was Rs. 9,20,000, which sum at the rate of exchange would amount to £ 73,792, resulting in a saving to Government of £18,200. The total of all pensions for Indian services is more than £2,000,000, so that Government in 1885-86 gained *less than one per cent* by paying its uncovenanted servants at the current rate of Exchange, instead of at par.

The obvious answer to any argument in favour of sterling pensions is, that if they be granted, many more officers will come forward to take advantage of them, so that a large loss would result to the State if any change were made. To this we can only reply, that in the first place the great majority of uncovenanted servants cannot claim a pension, (*except on medical certificate* that they are no longer fit for Government service,) until they have put in 30 years' actual service over the age of twenty-two, or unless they are retired from their duties at the age of 55 years. It is hardly necessary to observe that very few men live to put in 30 years' service in this country, and this fact gave rise to a well remembered remark in an article in *Fraser's Magazine* on Public Works Reorganization in India; "The officers of the Public Works Department never retire—*they die*."

Another reason which might be urged against the present system is that Government has often expressed its conviction of the unnecessary cost of the European Establishments in this country, and the desirablity of substituting cheaper Native agency in their place. We hear that Colonel Filgate is convinced that the Public Works Department could be reduced by one hundred men without detriment to the service. There are many who would go tomorrow, if they had just the difference between Rs. 5,000 and £500 to live on in addition to their rupee pension. We mean men who are entitled to go under the more favourable 20 years' rule, on account of having been appointed from England by the Secretary of State. Surely if establishments have to be reduced, and native agency adopted as far as possible, it is cheaper to pay a man £400 or £500 a year in England, rather than keep on a jaded enfeebled old horse in this country, dragging unwillingly at his collar, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1500 a month. We know for a fact that there are many such men who would go if they could, and whose only fear is that they may be forced to put off the day of retirement till too late.

Take for instance the position in which a man finds himself when he is near the end of his service in this country. He is in nearly all cases a married man, with a family. If he has sent his family home at the proper time, *i. e.*, when still young, we defy him, as a member of the handsomely paid U. C. S. to have saved anything considerable. When he would like to retire, say at the age of 45 or 50 he finds he has to chose, between a pension of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5000 a year and his Indian pay which in the P. W. D. would probably be something between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1500 a month. Furthermore every one of those rupess may be worth in England anything between 1s 2d. and par so that he does not know what his income may be within say 30 per cent. The present outlook is so gloomy, that we can see no reason to prevent Exchange going down as low 1s 2d to 1s 2½d., since silver can be produced and minted at a profit at the latter rate.

One inevatible result of all this is that in the Uncovenanted Service, including the Public Works and the Telegraph Departments, men cannot afford to retire. Many, who having private means could do so, are prevented by the twenty years' rule not having been made applicable to all. The net result is a terrible block in promotion causing discontent from top to bottom of the services. The officers at the head are dissatisfied because they want to go and cannot, those at the bottom because they remain stationary and without hope of advancement. We know for a fact that there are men in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, who have been 9½ years in the service, and are still first grade Assistant Engineers although they entered the service in the second grade of Assistants. But so long as either sterling pensions are not granted, or a limited rate of Exchange for pensions is not fixed, we fear there is no hope for improvement. And the shoe pinches in just the same way in every one of the services which have the misfortune to be what is called Uncovenanted.

ARMY MATTERS IN THE COMMONS.

In Committee on the Army Estimates on Monday, May 16th, Colonel Duncan called attention to the position of the paymasters and quartermasters in the army, and pointed out that they were treated at a great disadvantage as compared with other officers in the service. He expressed his regret that the War Office had decided to make a considerable reduction in the Royal Horse Artillery.

SOLDIERS'S RATIONS.

Dr. Farquharson complained of the insufficiency of the soldiers' rations, and suggested that a Committee should be appointed to consider the question. He thought the men did not get enough beef, butter, cheese, and milk.

Mr. Northcote said if there was to be a net increase in the soldiers' rations, it would involve an increase of three-quarters of a million in the Army Estimates, and that was too serious a proposal to recommend itself to the Secretary of State. The British soldier received 12 ounces of beef a day, which was more then double the quantity the Russian soldier received, and a great deal more than any Continental soldier received. The British soldier, including deferred pay and amount deducted for rations, now received 1s. 7d. a day as against 1s. 3d. in 1866. The physique of the British soldier proved that he was not underfed. He was not prepared off hand to agree to the appointment of a Committee to condsider this question; but he would take into consideration what the hon. member for West Aberdeenshire had said, and consult with the Secretary of State on the subject.

SHORT SERVICE SYSTEM.

Colonel Hughes-Hallett said he found from the general annual returns that in 1873 46 per cent. of the men enlisted were under twenty-five years of age, and 31 per cent. were over thirty years of age, while in 1885 62 per cent. were under twenty-five years, and 15 per cent. over thirty. This he maintained, was entirely the result of the short service system—a system which was perfectly incompatible with an army like our own. It was no exaggeration to say that the ranks were filled with boy soldiers. The objects of the War Office had been rather to get superior education in the army than mere physique, but he contended that scholarship did not make good soldiers—men who were capable of enduring the hardship of a campaign in the face of an enemy. The hon. and gallant member also complained of the great cost of the army.

Mr Finlay endorsed the remarks of the hon: and gallant member opposite (Colonel Duncan) with regard to the position of the quartermasters and staff paymasters. His own attention had been called to the matter, and he respectfully urged the Government to take it into their serious consideration.

GRIEVANCES.

The Secretary for War assured the hon. member that the War Department were most anxious to listen to the legitimate expression of any grievances that might exist in the service, and if these grievances were proved to be real the department would do their very best to remedy them. He had been giving his attention to the two points that were raised by his hon. and gallant friend. At present the War Office were engaged in remodelling the Commissariat Department, and all these questions of rank must be treated as a whole. The questions of the staff paymasters was now under their very careful consideration. They admitted to a certain extent the justice of the claim put forward on behalf of these officers by the hon and gallant gentlemen, and they should be prepared to state their decision when the time arrived. With regard to the quartermasters, he hoped to be able in a few days to state the exact form in which they proposed to give a step in honorary rank to these officers. As to the larger question referred to by his hon. and gallant friend (Colonel Hughes-Hallett), he could assure him that any suggestions he might make with the view of reducing the cost of the army would receive his most careful attention.

THE ARMY CORPS.

Sir Walter Barttelot observed that the votes for men and stores were the two most important votes, but were the most easily manipulated for party purposes when something had to come off the estimates. He would like his right hon. friend to explain in what position we would stand suppose the two army corps were called out for active service with the army we had in the Colonies, in Ireland, and elsewhere. Another point which ought to be paid attention to was the necessity for keeping up the cavalry and artillery regiments, as foreign nations did, on a war footing. Every cavalry regiment ought to have five squadrons, four to take the field, and one to remain in charge of the depot at home. The right hon. gentleman ought to go one step further and get his first army corps together, and place over it those officers and generals who would have to command the corps in the field. (Hear, hear.)

DID THE COUNTRY GET ITS MONEY'S WORTH?

Sir George Campbell said our army was not a cheap, but a very expensive one, and the question was, did the country get its money's worth? He thought not. While we had 100,000 men on paper, 25,000 were locked up in Ireland, so that not more than 75,000 were effective. Our army cost from 80 to 90 millions; and were our defences at home as perfect as they ought to be? He thought the home taxpayer had to pay too much, while the Crown colonies did not contribute anything like an adequate proportion of the expenses for Imperial defence, considering their income. The Crown colonies only contributed something like £139,000—a mere bagatelle of the cost of the army. He hoped something would be done to correct this anomaly.

The Secretary for War said he agreed with the hon. member for Kirkcaldy that the colonies ought to pay a fair share of the cost of defence by her Majesty's troops. He pointed out that the reduced payments were the result of an agreement with the colonial Governments in consequence of the pressure upon the resources of particular colonies, but it must be borne in mind that some of the colonies had been induced to spend enormous sums for the protection of their coaling stations. Therefore he did not think any one could say the colonies were neglecting their responsibilities. He denied that the War Office desired to make any attack on the Royal Horse Artillery—a body which had done excellent service—but the military advisers suggested that the reduction should take place. After careful consideration of that proposal he believed the change would in no way diminish the defensive powers of the country, but rather increase them. Reference had been made to the garrison artillery. There was nothing more striking or which deserved more to be pressed upon the attention of the country than the deficiency of the garrison artillery at the present time. They knew they could rely to a certain point upon the Volunteer artillery, but it was utterly impossible for the Volunteers to give that time for training and the acquisition of scientific knowledge which was so necessary in this branch of the service. Therefore, in adding to the garrison artillery, he was sure they were taking a step most essential towards putting the defences of the country in the position they ought to be in. Nor would this step diminish the offensive strength of the country in view of the creation of two army corps with the cavalry brigade. According to the evidence of the military experts, after that conversion of the Horse Artillery was completed they would have sufficient horse Artillery and Field Artillery for the needs of those two army corps. Attention had been called to the lack of ammunition columns, but if the authorities had sufficient time and Parliament provided the funds they could send ammunition columns and keep their fields batteries for effective service. He admitted that the batteries of the army corps were on a peace and not a war footing, because it was felt Parliament could not be legitimately asked to put them on a war footing, which no foreign country did in time of peace. They must rely upon their reserves to fill up gaps in the ranks. The steps which had been taken had given the country very great strength in increasing the real fighting power of the army. The Government had been enabled to take a step ad year after year, namely to provide the nucleus of army transport for every regiment of the two armies. (Hear, hear.) They also hoped in the course of the year to reorganise the commissariat department so as to make it much more effective than it had been before. Hear, hear.) Out of the present estimate he believed they would be able to do a good deal more towards putting the first army corps in a very much greater state of readiness to take the field at a moment's notice.

THE ANNEXATION OF ZULULAND.

On Tuesday, May 17, in Parliament, Sir Richard Temple asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether the Zulus requested the British Government to defend them against the Boers; and whether they have prayed to be placed under the protection of British sovereignty? The Secretary for the Colonies said—I am glad the hon. Baronet has asked this question, as it enables me to explain my short reply of yesterday, from which it might have been supposed that this sovereignty had been suddenly sprung on the Zulus. Zululand came under the paramount authority of her Majesty at the end of the war in 1879, and that fact was fully recognised by the Zulus. The Zulu chiefs, frightened at the encroachments of the Boers, whom some of them had invited into Zululand, did ask us to defend them. We undertook to negotiate with the New Republic, which had been recognised by the late Government, and a line of boundary has been settled. On the 8th of February the chiefs were informed by Mr Osborne that British protection, carrying with it the supreme authority of her Majesty, was to be extended to Eastern Zululand. I telegraphed on Febuary 12 for information as to the feeling of the Zulus, and received an answer on the 14th giving Mr Osborne's opinion that the majority of the chiefs, including Umayamana, would gladly accede, that the people would be specially glad of British rule, the only obstacle being the opposition of Ndabako. Again, on the 15th. I received a telegram from Sir Arthur Havelock stating that Mr. Osborne had just telegraphed to him that a favourable answer had been received from Dinuzulu and Ndabako, as well as the other chiefs, with regard to the agreement. Then, and not till then, her Majesty's Government approved of Mr Osborn's action.

A ROMANTIC CAREER.

At the Assize Court of Ardennes Auguste Gerard de Meloy has been condemned to a year's imprisonment, and Paul Carre to two years for fraud and forgery. Those whose memories carry them back over fifty years of musical history may perchance recognize in one of the prisoners the Comte de Meloy, who in 1836 led to the altar that famous queen of song Giulia Grisi, then in the full flush of her operatic triumphs. The marriage did not prove a happy one, and ten years later was dissolved. The Comte de Meloy inherited a large fortune, and he became a considerable ironmaster. In the further development of his property, from whatever cause, his affairs became greatly involved, and at last his failure was followed by charges of fraudulent bankruptcy. He absconded, taking with him securities for a large amount. His brother, Adolphe de Meloy, came to the rescue and by paying the full amount of the misappropriated documents succeeded in averting the threatened prosecution. When the estate was sold in bankruptcy, Adolphe de Meloy bought the castle, workshops, and domain of Chehery, and some years later gave his brother a refuge there. From the bankruptcy had arisen quite a crop of lawsuits, and for sixteen years the sole occupation of Gerard de Meloy was that of putting into shape the accounts of the properties that had once been his own. In 1880 he persuaded his brother to engage one Paul Carre to aid him in this labyrinthine enterprise, and the next three or four years were supposed to be employed in the same manner. There was, however, other business done for when it became apparent that Adolphe de Meloy's death was approaching, Gerard, fearing that his brother's widow would not extend to him the wonderfully generous treatment that had been his for so many years, entered into a base conspiracy with Carre. The result was seen when, after the death of Adolphe de Meloy, there was produced what purported to be an acknowledgment from him that he owed to his brother Gerard various amounts which, with the stipulated interest, reached the sum of 250,000 francs. This was not brought forward until the widow had become tired of maintaining the two accomplices in their chronic occupation of examining the involved accounts of the byegone years of the works of Chehery. But the fraud was as clumsy as it was wicked, and when the document was put forward as evidence the forgery was at once discovered, and the two conspirators were committed for trial, with the result that both were convicted and are now undergoing the penalty of the law. Thus at seventy-one, as a convicted swinaler, ends the career of the once rich and handsome Comte de Meloy, whose good fortune was the envy of the fashionable world of London and Paris half a century ago.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

1-87—Bicknell and K—Maneckbai vs. Hormusjee Jamsetjee Dustoor—Ardaseer, H and D Part heard.

Long Causes.

126-83—Payne, G and S—Premsook Juggonnath and another vs. Ramchundra Ganediwala—Thakurdas, D and C.

For examination of Sonebai and another.

308-83—Jefferson, B and D—Ahmedboy Hubibbhoy vs. Peerbhai Khimjee.

Long Causes.

495-86—T H Pearse—For pauper—Toolsidas Bhanjee vs. Kesserbai—Thakurdas, D and C.

104-83—Jefferson, B and D—Choonelal Sakulchund vs. Dayacore and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

549-86—Crawford and B Tharcabhoy Topen vs. Mahomed Currimbhoy and another Part heard.

382-84—Ardesir, H and D—Cassimbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D; and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

533-86—Chalk, W and S—Wamonrao Anna and others vs Janardhen Ramchundrajee and others—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

191-86—Craigie L and O Manchund Lallbhoy and another vs. Tur Mahomed Tyeb and another.

368-86—Tobin and R The Parel S and W Co. vs. Addaring alias Harro Dasso.

425-86—Bicknell and K—Mahomed Nubeckhan vs J W Wheals Little S F and N.

553-86—Craigie L and O—Motilal Sewlal vs Custurchund Hurdew.

43-87—Mulji B B Kapurchund Kanji vs. Narron Javab and another Tyabji and D,

144-87—Thakurdas D and C—Bhicaji Edulji Pestonji and another vs. Janmahomed Cassum Mansuklal and D.

162-87—Hore C and B—Wadhuram Moolchund and others vs. Roopram Sindarmal Jafferson B and D.

163-87—Ardesir H and D Dhunjishaw Nusserwanji vs. A B Fforde T H Pearse.

172-87—Payne G and S—Benichund Khengar vs. Nugraj Jethaji and others.

182-87—Little S F and N—Rene de St Quentin vs. Hermam Ascher.

215-87—Thakurdas D and C—Valebhoy Moosajee and others vs. Essoofally Hassonally and another

Long Causes.

475-86—Macfarlane E and H—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs. Oomer Jamal and others—Ardesir, H and D.

287-86—Jefferson, B and D—Chunilal Jodhraj vs. The G I P R Co and others—L, S, F and N. and Chalk, W and S.

9-87—Craigie, L and O—Hajee Fakir bin Mahomed Mahomed, &c vs Shaik Abdoola bin Mahomed, &c.—Tyabjee and D.

17-87—Bilk and B—Khursedji Jewaji Dhondy and another vs Khursedji Pestonji Kola—Pestonji and K.

545-86—Mirza H K—Harry Narayen vs Pandoo Saccaram and another.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 12th June, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·672
Temperature of the Air	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·857
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·9
General Directions of Wind*	SSE, WSW, S, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	309
Fall of Rain	0·88
Total fall during month	11·46
year	11·57
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th	0·12

* From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Maude, 1,126 tons, Captain J. C. Clarton, cleared last evening for Marseilles. She has a general cargo on board.

The Italian steamer Besagno, sailed last evening for Hongkong via Singapore, laden with a general cargo, and with Mr Cagli and 13 deck passengers.

The steamer St. Oswald, Captain Davey, brought to Bombay on Sunday last a cargo of 3,373 tons of coals for Messrs Killick Nixon and Co., and 71 tons of coke as per order.

The steamer Calder, Captain J. Cormack, sailed yesterday for Busreh international parts &c., laden with a general cargo and with 12 deck passengers on board.

The steamer Rockcliff, 1,492, tons, Captain J. L. Baxtes, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday evening last, from Middlesborough (May 11) with a cargo of railway materials for H. H. the Nizam's State Railway.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

13TH JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kirby Hall	1759	Pearse	A	E. Bates & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	B	P. & O. Co.
„ Surat	1676	F. C. Parfitt	B	P. & O. Co.
„ Austria	2102	B. Erscon	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Ardbeg	1467	Greenfield	E	Hodges & Co.
„ Akbar	1414	R. Collins	E F	Hajee Cassum Jusub.
„ Govino	1454	Bratherton	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Forbes	1591	White	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Bisagno	1498	A. Pizzerello	H J	F. Bozzoni.
„ Maude	1127	J. C. Claxton	K	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Panama	..	Humphries	K L	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Wave	..	F.M. McCulloch	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kt. of St. Patrick	1498	R. H. Jones	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Cuba	..	Hoscason	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Preston	..	Brown	O Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kingdom	..	Roberts	O	Ralli Bros.
„ Giava	..	Venengo	P	F. Bozzoni.
„ S. Queen	1375	Erwin	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Elhia	..	Brearson	..	Noonan P. Dewji

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
12	Rockcliff (s)	Baxter	Middlesbro', May 11
	Darien (s)	Hurrell	Cardiff, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
13	Calder (s)	Cormack	Busreh, &c.
	Bisagno (s)	Aufonso	Hongkong.

The following vessels cleared out last evening:—
Steamer Bagdad, Frohawk, for Zanzibar and Aden.
„ Maude, Claxton, for Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Forbes, for Dunkirk.
„ Giava, for Genoa, Naples &c.
„ Darien, for Liverpool.
„ Panama, for Gibralter.
„ Pemba, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
„ Pachumba, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
8	T. E. Starbuck	Curtis	New York, March 3.
	Chrysomene	Hogan	Liverpool, Dec. 13.
	Lyndhurst	McIntyre	Cardiff, Nov. 26.
	Carby	Stuart	New York, March 5.
9	Thames s	Seaton	London May 5.
	Patna s	Pearson	Bombay, May 19.
	Baroda	Healy	Liverpool, Feb. 19.

DEPARTURES.

June 8.—Steamers Mahratta and Lamington. Ship Earl of Shaftesbury.

June 9.—Steamers Shahzaday, City of Bombay and Nerbudda. Ship Westgate.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June		
8	Chyebassa s	Calcutta.
	Clan Stuart s	Bhimlipatam.
	Chindwara s	Calcutta.
9	Umballa s	Bombay.
	Sirsa s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June,		
8	C. Drummond s	Calcutta.
9	D. of Sutherland s	London.
	Goalpara s	Rangoon.
	Chindwara s	Bombay.
	Umballa s	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bellena (s), 300, bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 76 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Stwart and Co.

Kirby Hall (s), 250 cwts coir yarn and 84 cwts ginger, F L Batliboi; 150 bales hemp, D Chaganlal; 56 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Owen and Okell; 28 bales wool, J Khimji 160 bales hem Lalji Naranji;

Edwin Reed (s), 100 bales gunny bags, B Moolji 4,033 cwts crushed bones, A Canji.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 3,500 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 1,350 cwts myrabolums, L Poonsay and Co.

Etna (s), 500 bales cotton, J C Bushkey and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 25 cwts gum, A H Kaderbhai; 15 cases bristles, F L Batliboi; 23 bales hides and skins E Moosabhai and Co; 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 23 bales skins, M J Joomabhoi; 1,682 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier; 28 bales hides, H. H. Comer; 9 bales hides, Pestamji Edulji.

Surat (s), 5 cwts ivory, J Budrinath, 4 cwts ivory, M Goolam Md 2 boxes gold bars (Rs 50,000), D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Preston (s), 28,000 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co; 540 cwts horns, R Cadarbhoi.

FOR ANTWERP.

Govino (s), 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; (s), 300 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co.

Cy of Philadelphia (s), 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Manitoba (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Panama (s), 4,600 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Giava (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, F Masotty and Co; 6000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Giava (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Giava (s), 1000 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co, Ld; 260 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR PALERMO.

Simoon (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRAPANI.

Simoor (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Giava (s), 3,940 cwts wheat, The Bombay and Co Ld; 2,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton, 4000 cwts wheat E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros;

Wane (s), 1,272 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Giava (s), 1,970 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co Ld; 100 bales cottton, A Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 1,971 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co, Ld; 400 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,798 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TORRE DEL-ANUNZIATA.

Darwin (s), 12,000 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Orion (s), 25 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing and Co.

FOR KOBE

Orion (s), 50 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Besagno 132 bales cotton, S Dhanumal; 100 bales cotton, A Joosab; 30 bales cotton, R Luchwandas.

Zambesi (s), 75 bales twist, S Abhraham; 61 bales cotton, D P Marker; 66 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist R S Woowalla; 100 bales twist, J H Latimer and Co; 125 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 125 bales twist, A Habibbhai; 130 bales cotton, C Ebhram; 22 cwts fennel seed, 15 cwts cloves, 37 cwts olibanum, 3 cwts ganda horns, &c., Yue Loong Hinghee; 25 bales twist, Tata and Co; 62 bales cotton, S Gopiram.

Orion (s), 200 bales twist D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi (s), 50 bales twist, S Abhraham; 50 bales twist, J Peerbhai; 90 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 100 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 124 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, N J Abhraham; 14 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, J Ezra and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patiala (s), 100 bales cotton, C R Settna

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 11.

Bell, Capt., Bo., 16th B. I., on leave, from Matheran

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 11.

Herbert, Lt, Bl, 1st Lincoln Regt, on duty, to Fyzabad

JUNE 12.

Brown, Lt, Bo, 8th B I, off leave, to Rajkote.
Mellis, Lt, Bo, 8th B I, off leave, to Rajkote.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	770
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	861
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	113
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	63,000	100	all	17½ do.	453
National Bank of India	37,320	£12½ 250		5 per	112

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	950	8.	1,000	Rs. 190	1,675

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£146
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	[illegible]
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	230
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	[illegible]	200	200	Rs. 18	190
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	125	125	Rs. 14	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,350
Fort Press Co	15	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,750
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	50	Rs. 25	401
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	355
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	12	—	27½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	40	Rs. 55	430
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,230	500	50	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	120	—	110
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 20	385
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	50	Rs. 75	420
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	495
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	160	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1000
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co.	400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	612½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,875
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	350
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	340
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	[illegible]
New issues	3,000	125	—	Rs. 125	[illegible]
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	585
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	650
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	157
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	830	750
Hinganghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.c.	790
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 20	[illegible]
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	480
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,320
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 35	590
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	50	14-5-7	470
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 55	1056
handeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	[illegible]
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 200	[illegible]
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	126
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 160	2,520xd
Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	1,000	..	925
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,180
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	Rs. 8	175
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,360
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	[illegible]	500	..	9 p.c.	785
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	425
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	,000	1,000	100	—	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		300
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	785
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	517
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	600	500	500		72
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	840
Ripon	641	1,000	500	Rs. 50	785
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	600	—	1,600
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	390
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,130
onderdas	650	1,000	1,000	—	610
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	275xd.
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	—	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Western India S.&M. Company	1,300	000	1,000	Rs. 0	620
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40	785

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-8
Carolus	„ 235
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 275
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 106-12
Gold Leaf	„ 22-10
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 22-13
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-13
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-11
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Four-and-a-half per cent.	102
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	101½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	101½
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	205Nl.
Paris Municipal Loan	212
Port Trust Bonds	91

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 25-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	1s. 4 27-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4⅞d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 15-16d.
Do Credits	3 Do do.	1s. 4 31-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 5 1-16d.
Do. Documents	3 Do do.	1s. 5d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 5 3-32d.
Paris	3 Do do.	1·78½
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·80¼
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-32
Do	60 days do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' do.	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	219¼

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance howll tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the his sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver, restorer and beautifier of the human hair; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, of which most hair restorers are composed and which ruin the health (vide Medical papers), will keep fresh and sweet in the hottest climates and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet of roses; it prevents hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandriff, and renders the hair soft, silky, curly and glossy; it also stimulates the growth of whiskers and moustaches; it is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, eczema, redness and roughness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations under similar names.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS :—
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4 ; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remakable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
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AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
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THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

TEA SERVICES—
Comprising Tea Pot, Sugar Basin, Cream Jug, and Sugar Tongs, complete in case.
From Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

TEA, COFFEE, OR ICE SPOONS—
Sets of six, complete in cases.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 50.
Sets of six, with Sugar Tongs, complete in cases.
From Rs. 54 to Rs. 65.

SUGAR BASINS AND SIFTERS—
Elegantly chased and engraved, gilt inside, complete in cases.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 100.
"Queen Anne" style.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 90.

PAP BOWLS AND SPOONS—
Elegantly chased and engraved, complete in cases.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 100.

FRUIT SPOONS—
Pair of Spoons, handsomely chased and engraved, with gilt Bowls, complete in case.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 55.

SALT CELLARS—
Sets of four and six, complete with Spoons, in cases.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 120.
Sets of two, "Glass Cameo," Salt Cellars, Silver Gilt Mounts, with Spoons, complete in case.
Rs. 35 per set.

NAPKIN RINGS—
In the latest designs, pairs in cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 45.

MUFFINEERS—
Sets of three, engraved, "Pepper," "Salt," and "Cayenne," egg-shaped, complete in case.
Rs. 40 per set.
"Queen Anne" style, sets consisting of 2 Pepper Castors and Mustard Pot and Spoon, complete in cases.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 110.

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Elaborately engraved and chased, complete in cases.
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Plain, for engraving Monogram, &c., complete in cases.
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Plain, with Match Box to match, complete in cases.
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 135.
Plain, elaborately engraved.
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The latest Novelties, Plain, Fluted, and Richly Engraved, a great Variety.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.

SNUFF BOXES—
Richly engraved and chased, gilt inside, complete in case.
From Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.

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Plain, Engraved, Fluted, and Enamelled, a Choice Assortment.
From Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 24.

CARD CASES—
In Plain, Engraved, Chased, Fluted, and many other handsome Designs, complete in cases.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

GENT'S CARD CASES—
In Plain Silver, for engraving Crests, Monogram, &c., complete in case.
Rs. 27 each.

CHRISTENING SETS—
Spoons and Forks, richly engraved and chased, complete in cases.
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 38.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, artistic Patterns, complete in cases.
From Rs. 53 to Rs. 65.
Spoons, Forks and Napkin Rings, complete in cases.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 60.
Knives, Forks, Spoons and Napkin Rings, complete in cases.
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 65.
Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, complete in case.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 100.
Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug, richly engraved and chased, complete in cases.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 130.
Sets of Knife, Fork, Spoon, Mug and Coral, complete in cases.
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 150.

BABIES' RATTLES—
Child's Corals and Bells, richly chased and engraved.
From Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 each.

FRUIT KNIVES—
Folding Knives and Pearl Handles.
From Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 9.

TOBACCO BOXES—
Engine-turned with space for engraving Crest or Monogram.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 each.

GOBLETS—
Plain or handsomely engraved, complete in cases.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

THIS EXCELLENT OLD MALT WHISKY
Finds favour everywhere.
ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.
Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

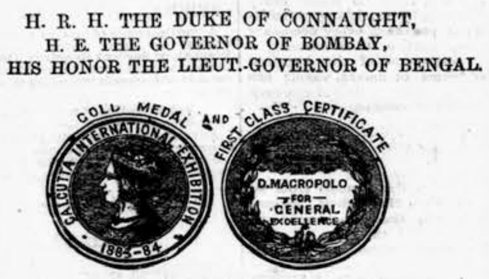
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.


GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1883-84
D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

			Rs.					Rs.	
1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3	0
2.	Duke of Connaught	" "	4	0	8.	Alpha	" "	2	8
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	" "	4	0	9.	Prince of Wales	" "	2	0
4.	Finos (Lady)	" "	3	0	10.	Prince Boris	" "	2	8
5.	Bosphorus	" "	3	8	11.	Victoria	" "	1	8
6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	" "	3	0	12.	Sultan	" "	1	4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12	0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6	0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	" 8	0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	" 4	

REAL HABANA CIGARS.

(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

			Rs.					Rs.	
Exquisita	per box of	25	6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100	9	0
El Re del Mondo	"	50	11	0	El Caliope	"	50	6	0
Jose Vargas	"	50	10	0	La Selika	"	50	5	0
La Flor de Tobaccos	"	50	8	0	Romeo and Juliette	"		4	0
Trabucos Alexandrie	"	25	3	4	La Flor de Java	"	100	4	8
Semiramis	"	100	11	0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	"	100	4	8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs.	3	0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs.	1	8
Medium	" "	2	8	Virginia Bird's Eye	" "	3	0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

General Price List sent free on application to

D. MACROPOLO, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MRS. NEUMAN'S

BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,
35, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old completely equipped.

JUST UNPACKED

Jersey and Wet-weather Suits and Dresses for Boys and Girls.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
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Studio Open daily from 9 to 6 p.m.

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FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.

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FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'S

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,

IN METAL CASES.

Open-face,	Hunting,	Cut-hunting,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 28.	Rs. 30.

IN STERLING SILVER CASES.

Open-face,	Hunting,	Cut-hunting,
Rs. 40.	Rs. 45.	Rs. 50.

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
To be the best and most suitable Watches for rough and daily use procurable.

2 Years' Guarantee.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY

W. G. BAGNALL,

MANUFACTURER
OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS, FOR TOWNS, ESTATES, PLANTATIONS, BRANCH LINES, PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL,
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

CODD'S PATENT
SOLE MAKER
DAN RYLANDS
BARNSLEY
4

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16 6	16/
7 ,,	23/	17 6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18 6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19 6	19/
14 ,,	25/	19 6	19/
16 ,,	26/	20 6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as 'AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

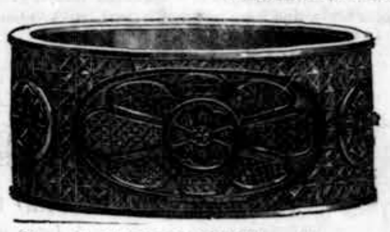
RICHRARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

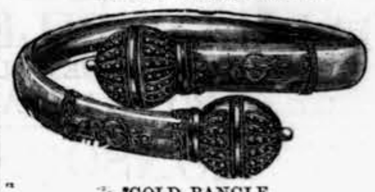
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

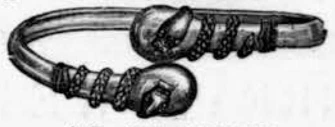
WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.



GOLD BRACELET,
In a variety of newest designs,
Rs. 95, 100, 120, 130 to 250.



GOLD BANGLE,
In more than 50 different patterns.
At Rs. 80, 100, 120 to 150.



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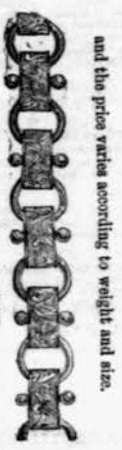

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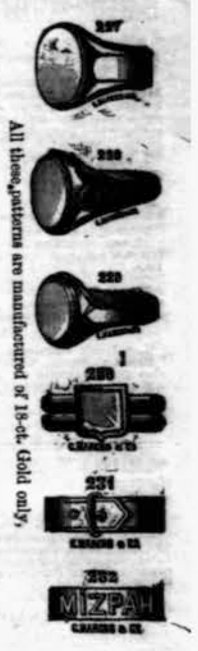

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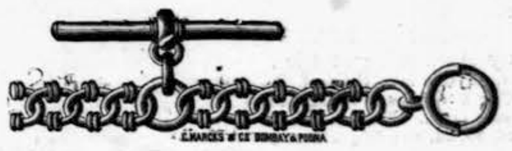
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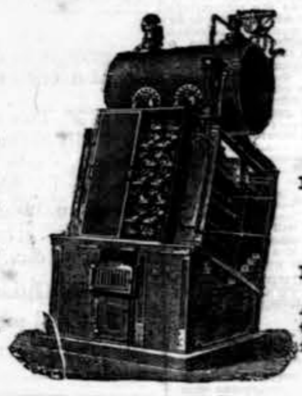

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